

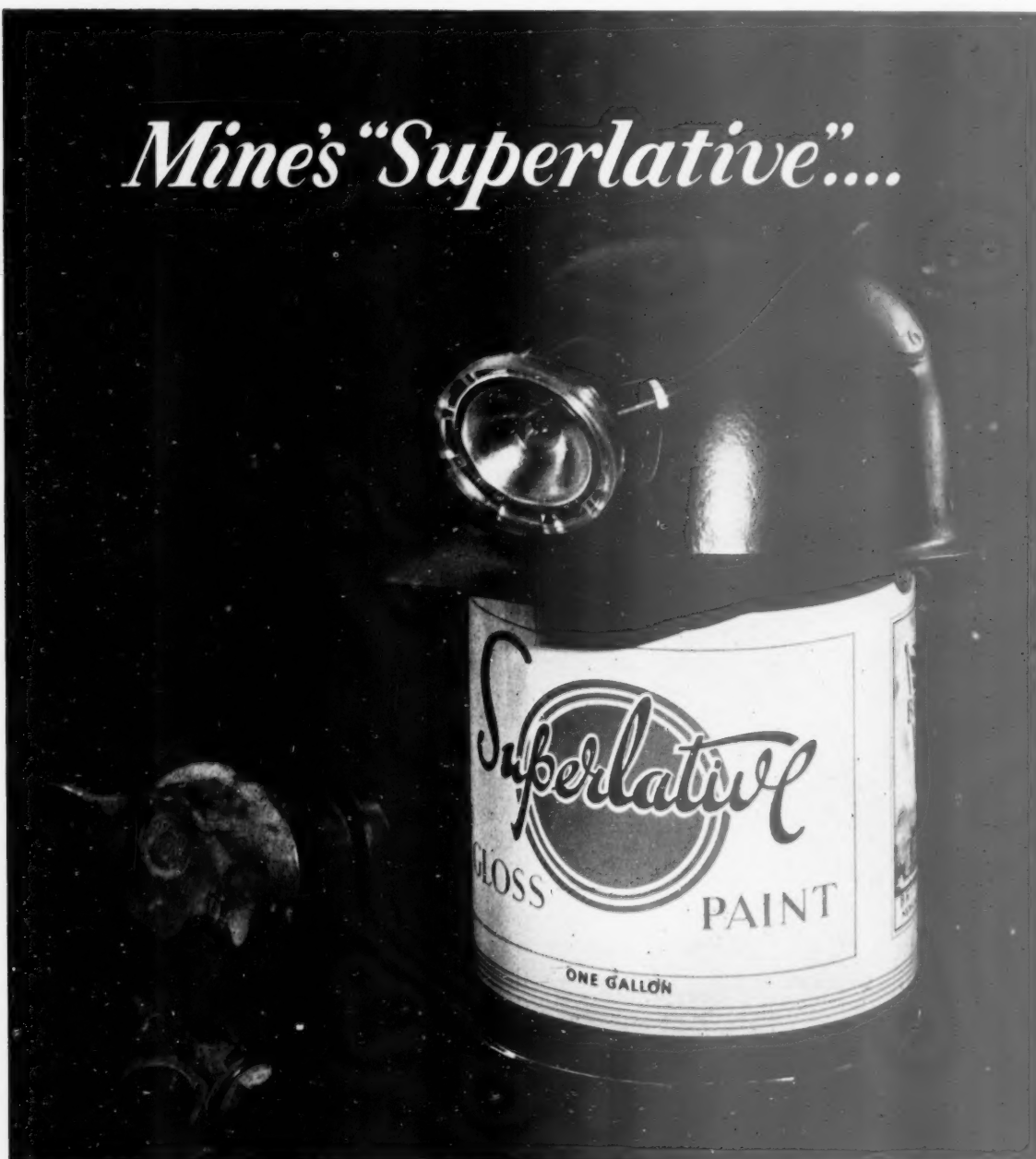
THE
ARCHITECT
& BUILDING NEWS

IN THIS ISSUE

- JOHNSON HOUSE, EBURY STREET
- AGED PERSONS' DWELLINGS, GARSTON

SEPTEMBER 3, 1953 · VOL. 204 · NO. 10 · ONE SHILLING WEEKLY

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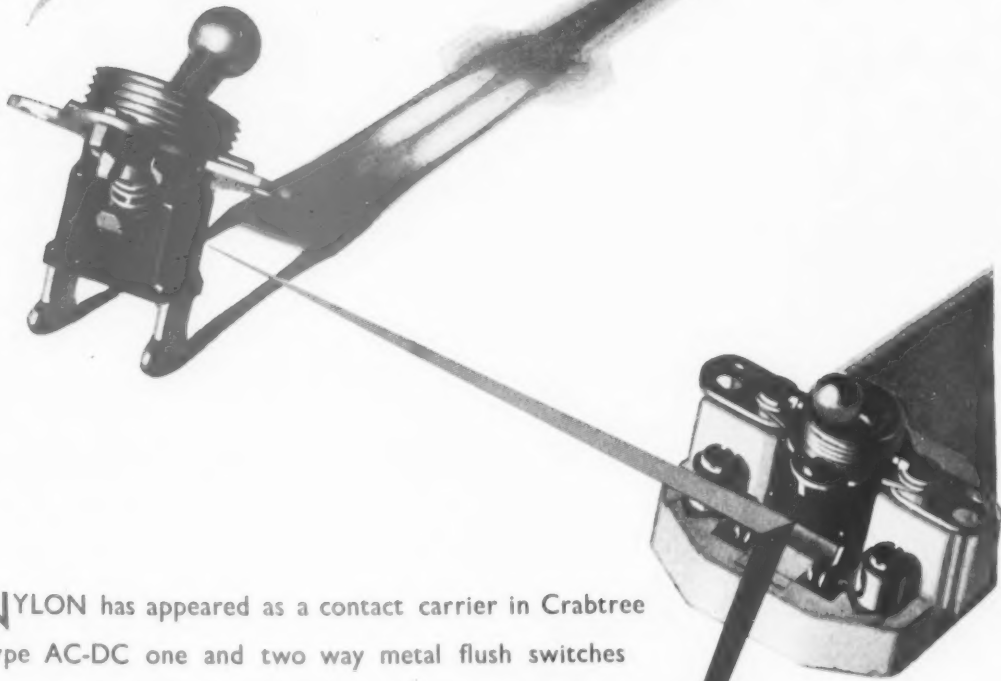
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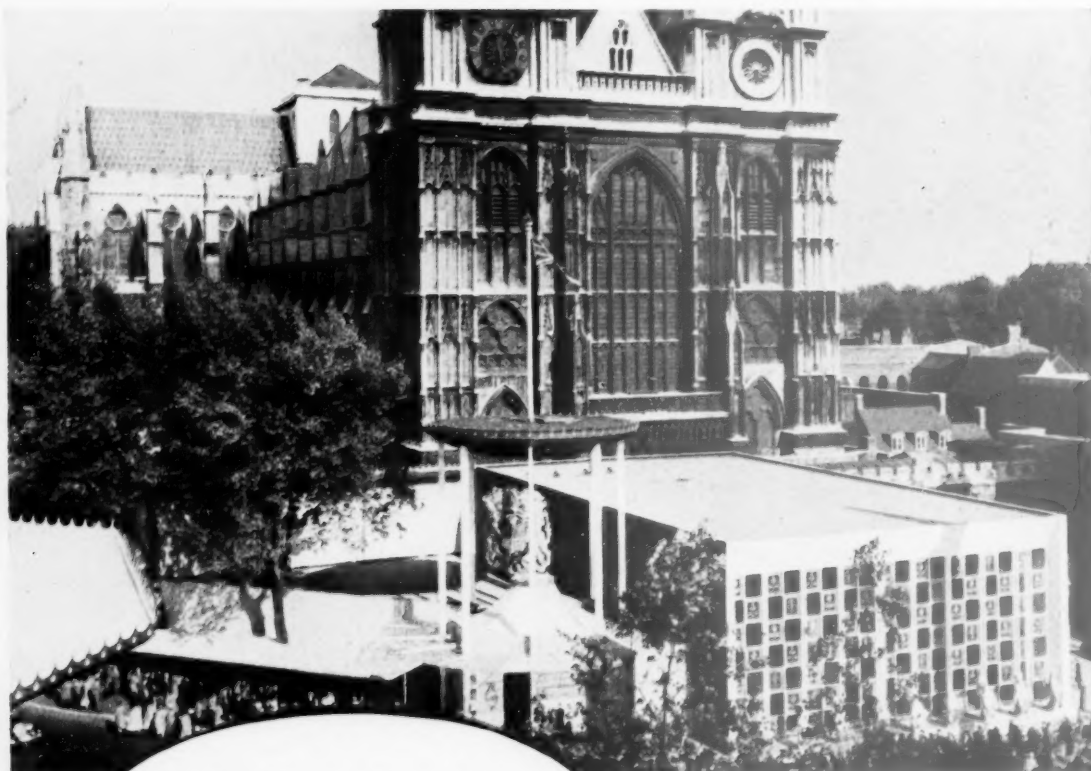
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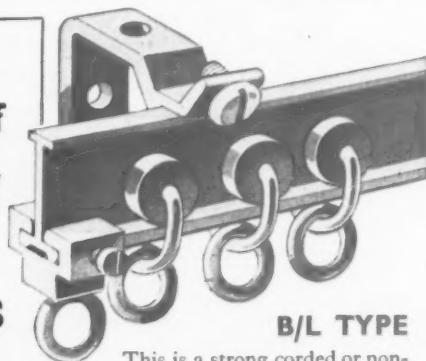
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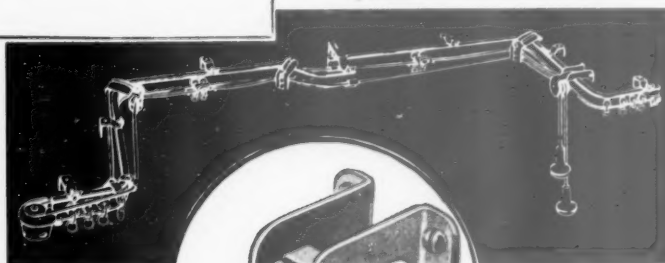


B/L TYPE

This is a strong corded or non-corded 'Rufflette' runway for all general purposes. Also available in plastic.

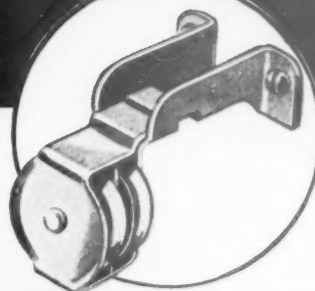
FOR BAY WINDOWS

'Rufflette' Brand Curtain Runways have been developed for every curtain suspension need. Shown on the right is the new cord-controlled 'Rufflette' runway for fitting to bay windows.



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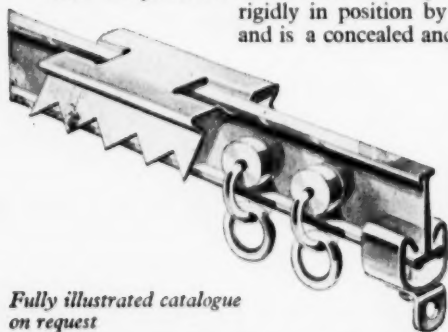
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* Note the curved travelling section which enables curtains to be overlapped without cutting rail.

OR AS A BUILT-IN INTEGRAL UNIT

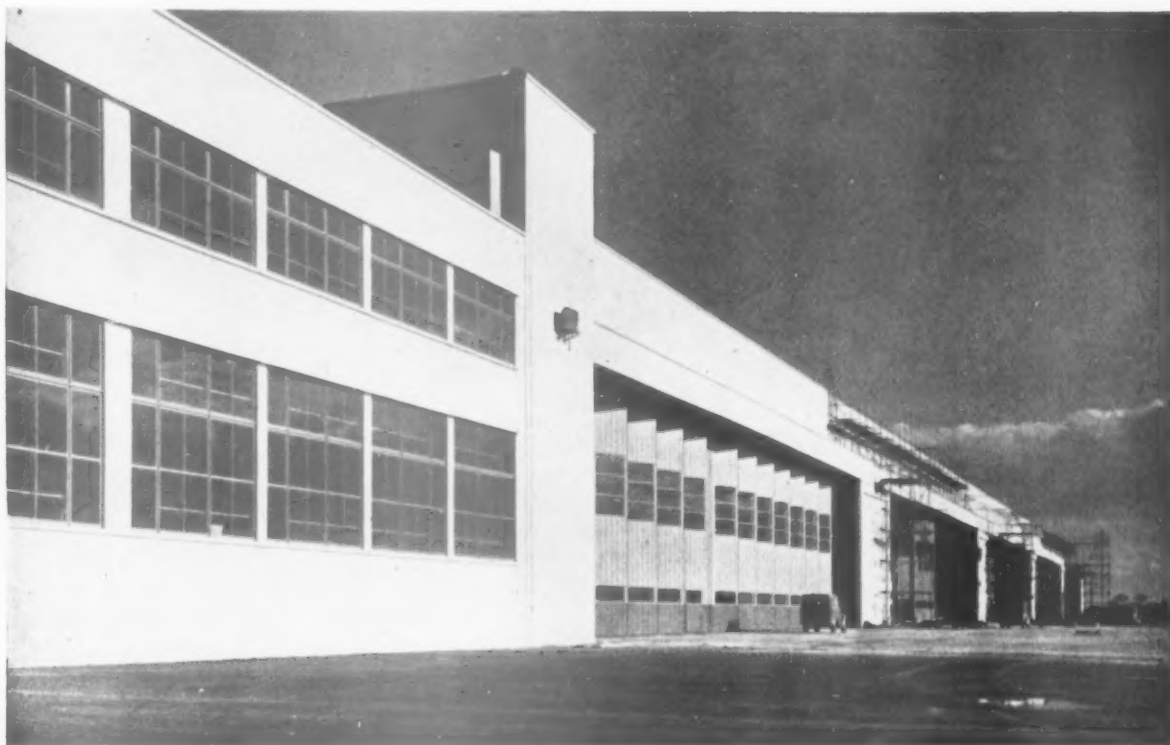
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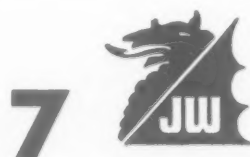
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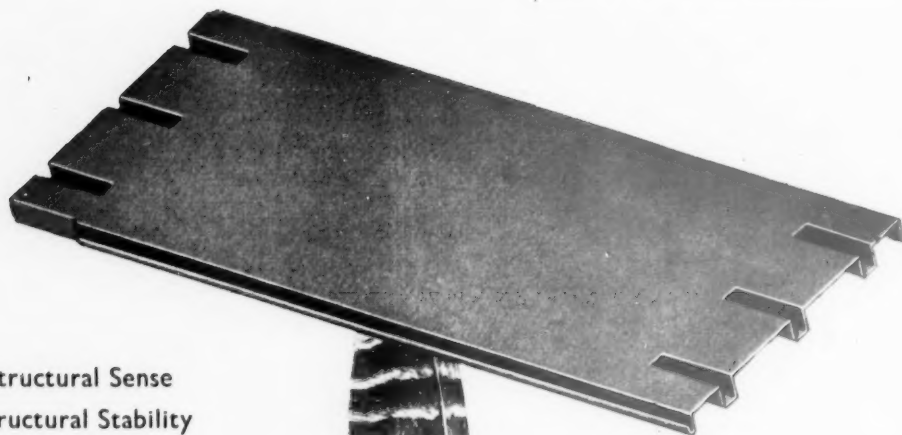
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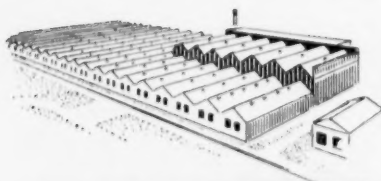
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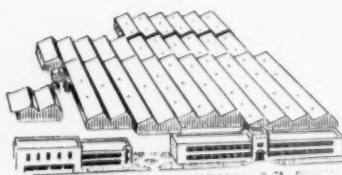
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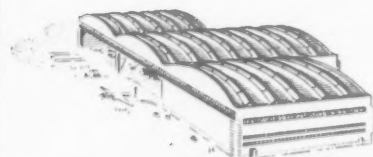
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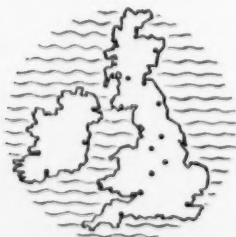
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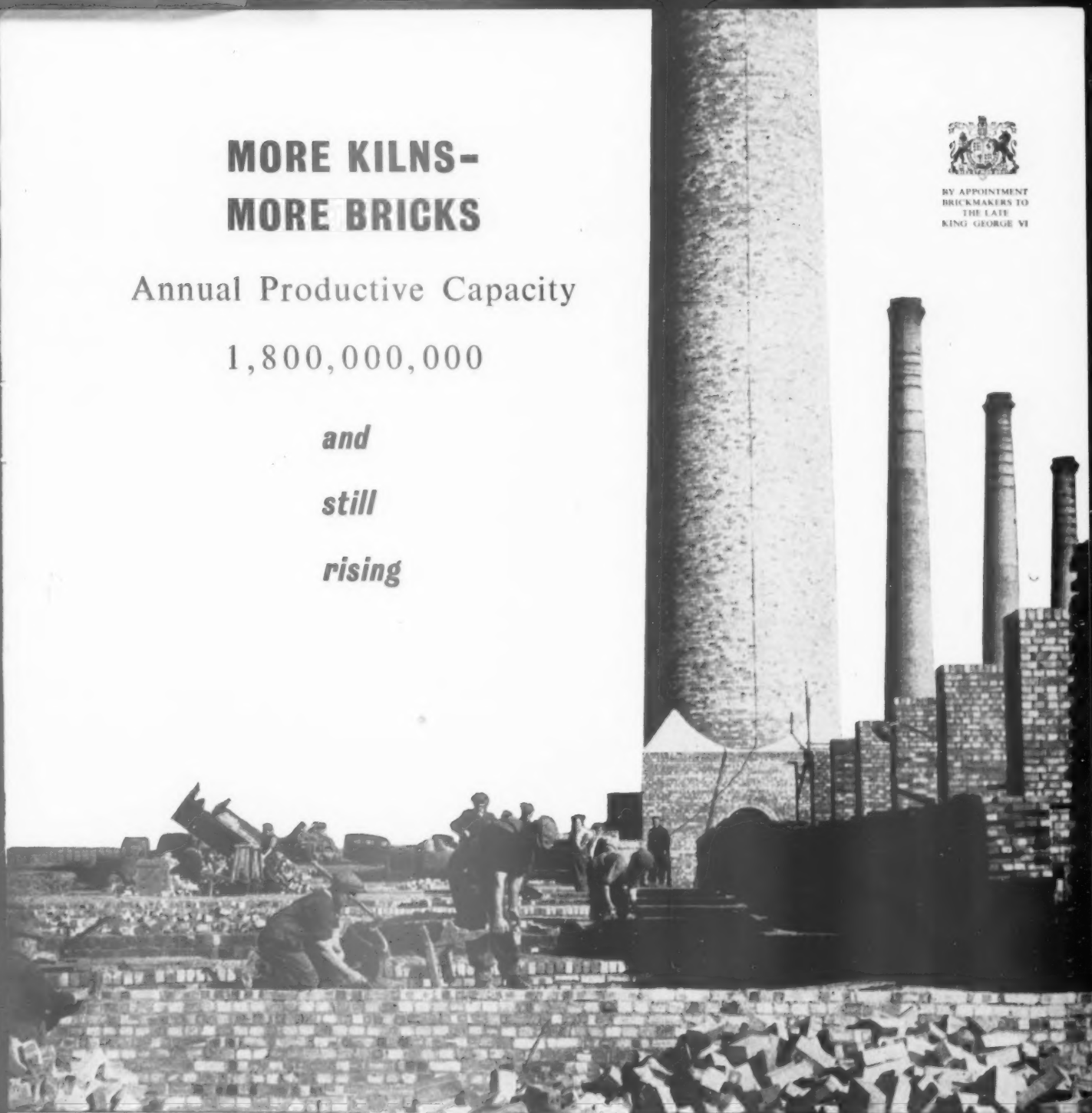
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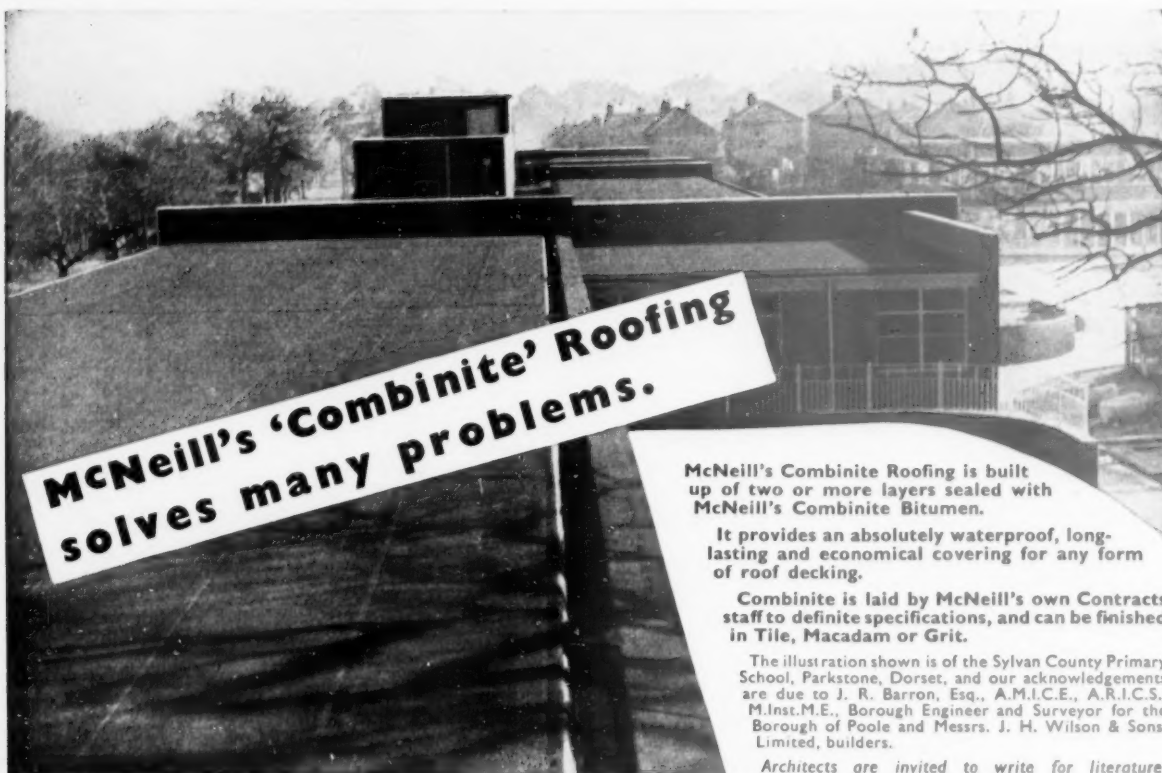
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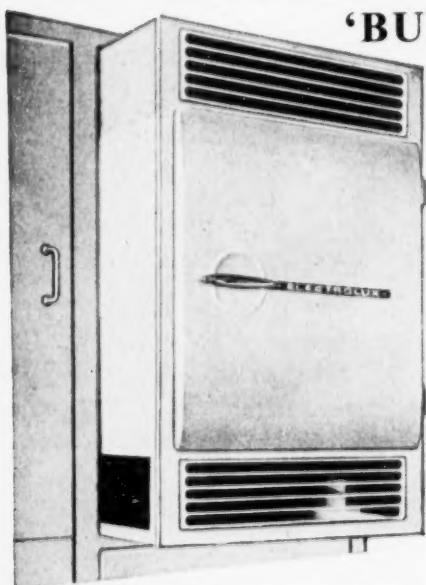
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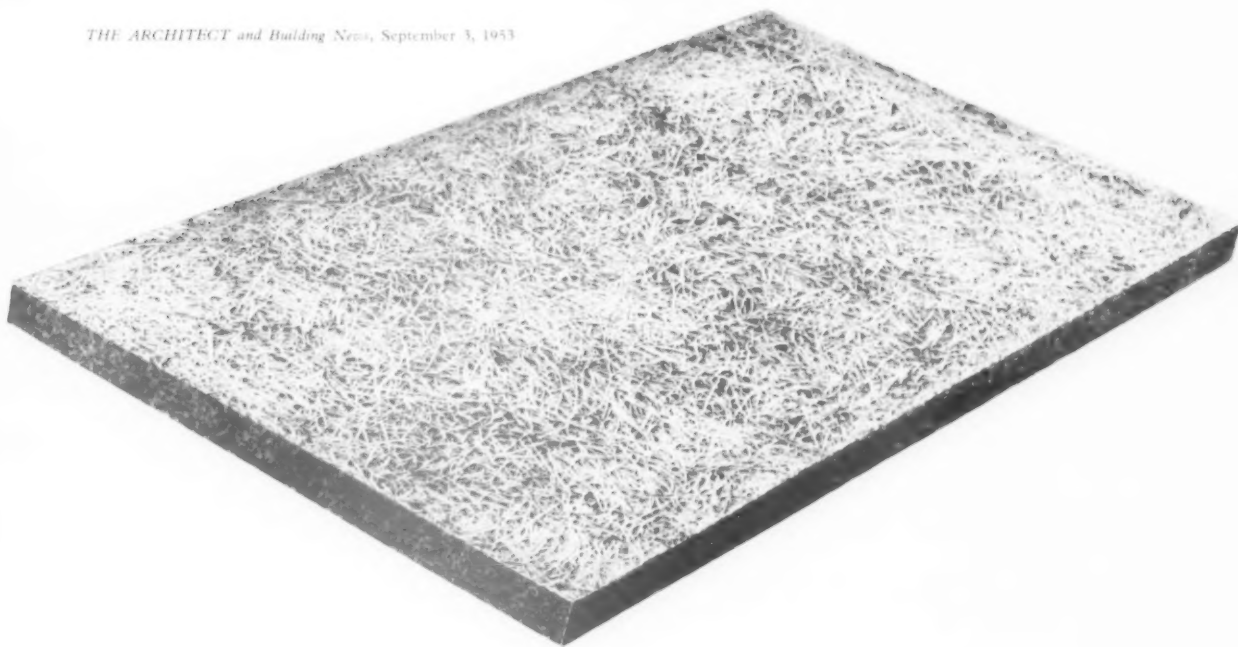
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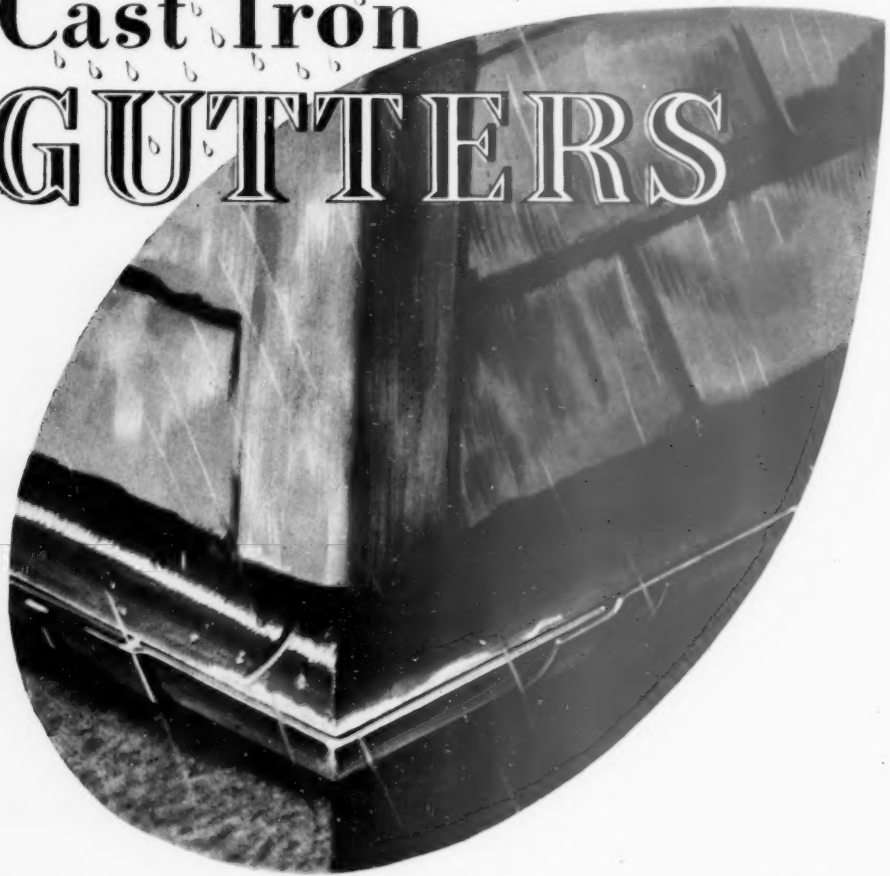
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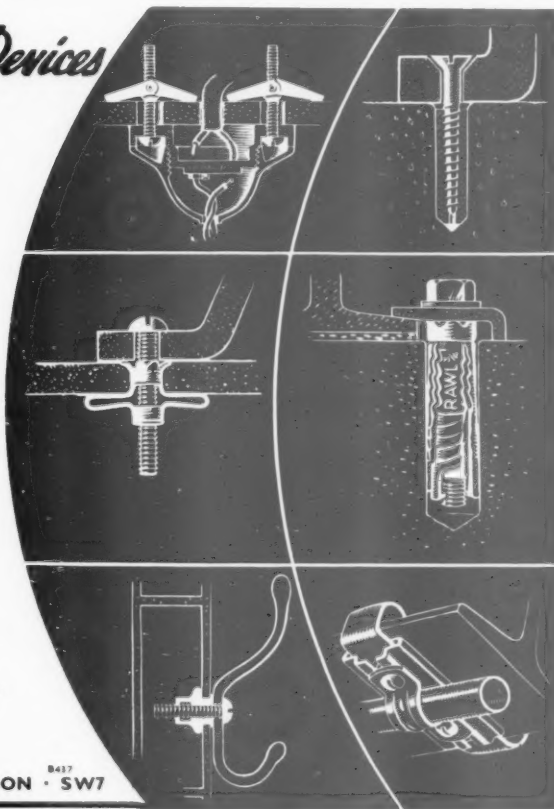
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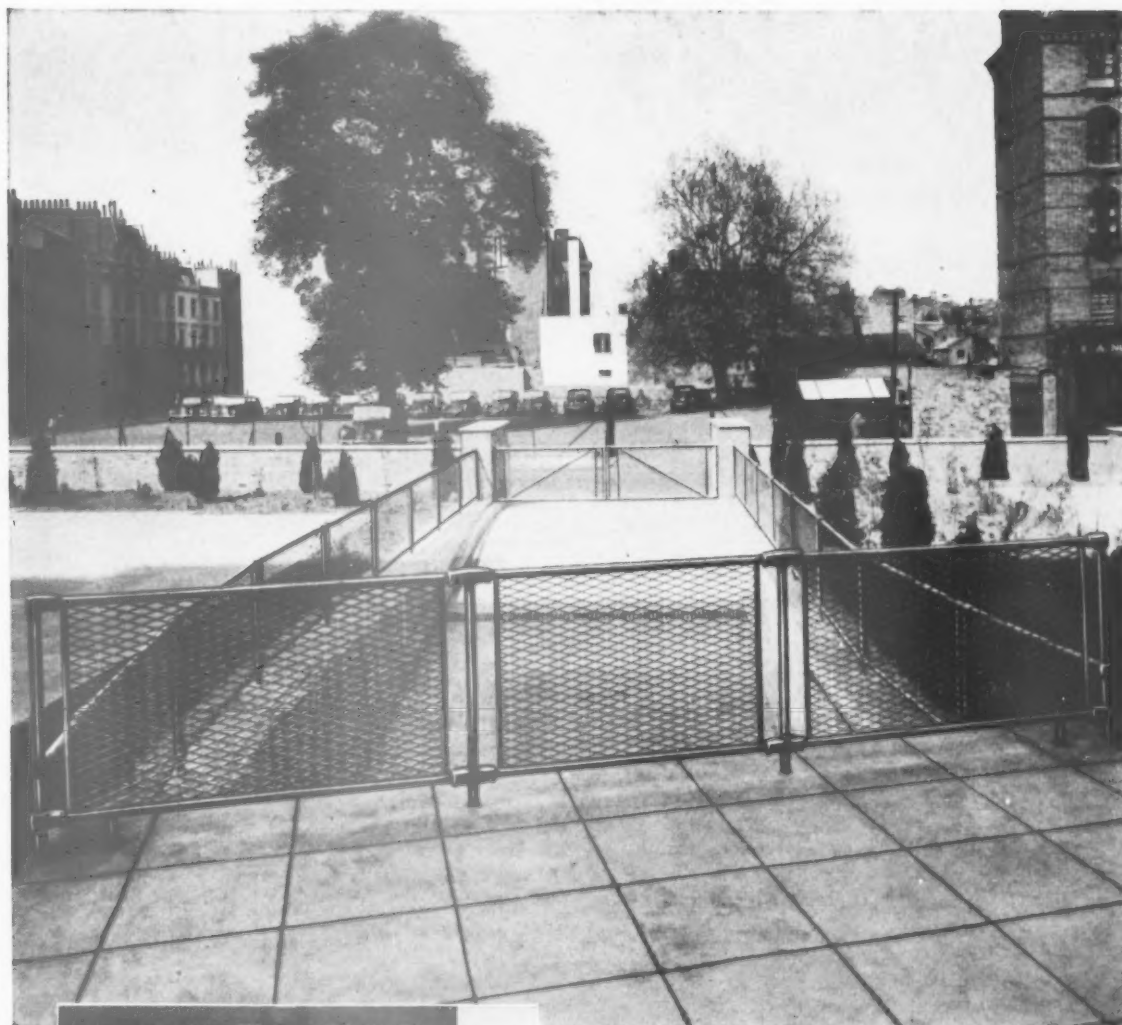
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* Architect : Chief Architect, Metropolitan Police, New Scotland Yard.

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THE FATE OF THE PREFABS

WHEN the post-war prefabs were erected in most large towns of the country it was determined that the responsible Ministry should be statutorily responsible for removing the dwellings, after a period of ten years, if requested to do so by the Local Authority within whose area they had been erected. The question of removal therefore begins to arise from 1955 and onwards with increasing momentum.

There is no doubt that continued housing shortage in many areas will be responsible for retaining this type of bungalow dwelling long after the period of ten years has elapsed. It must always be remembered, however, that the emergency dwellings often occupy sites that could be more profitably used for many more occupants in permanent flats or maisonnettes and that some form of decanting must quickly be visualized. In any place where temporary housing has been accommodated on permanent open spaces, its removal should be undertaken at the earliest possible moment.

These prospects and possibilities raise a number of issues which had better be discussed and, if possible, solved before it is too late and the inevitable alternative drift of inertia takes charge. In the first place these prefab bungalows are often still in good condition and, in addition, by reason of baths and indoor sanitation alone, are, in fact, a great deal better than large numbers of obsolescent old houses and slum properties already overdue for clearance. In these cases there could be some justification for scrapping the temporary fabrics and using the fittings and components for the reconstitution of the better examples of old houses; provided always that the Ministry and the Local Authorities could arrange a method of exchange procedure to meet the exigency. Other arrangements for some further defined period of time could then be made in some areas; for

example, the complete removal of the houses and re-erection on other sites, an expensive form of decanting not only of population but of property.

This last possibility has already, indeed, become an actuality. For in a letter published in *The Times* last week we noted that temporary dwellings are being taken down, from sites in London, and are being re-erected in the country to meet general and farm needs for additional housing. This procedure has the sanction of the Government through the recent rescinding of covenants on the sale and re-erection of such houses. Nothing, however, appears to have been laid down as to the period of life of such re-erections in rural areas. What, incidentally, have the local Planning Authorities to say about this sort of development? We are unable to gather, at the moment, whether the removal and re-erection of these dwellings is being handled by a Government Department directly or whether it is in the hands of private enterprise through purchase and therefore is open to speculation.

A further issue, of quite a different kind, arises from this possible scrapping and re-erection of temporary dwellings. When first erected these prefabs were expensive, particularly the metal ones, but even so they had a great deal of architectural and constructional experience and ingenuity expended upon them. The houses will have been lived in for ten years, with all that means in the life history of a dwelling; here is an excellent opportunity for investigation and observational research by any and everybody reasonably concerned with housing. If numbers of these dwellings are to be scrapped then at least some of them should be used as guinea pigs in an organized and scientific way for the benefit of the community and technical knowledge.

The procedure of such investigations is, in general principle, simple. Sample dwellings in each area or

region of the country, selected from a number of differing methods of construction, varying exposures to climatic and other local factors, should be examined for the results of ten years of use. The investigations should take place, at first, *in situ* to see how the drains and other services have stood up to use (or misuse), how the paint has lasted, what is the condition of the fittings and components. The houses chosen should have, as far as possible, a case-history attached; for example, the human factors of occupation, number of people, ages etc., how many times the house has been repainted and what other repairs have been made in the ten years and so forth. When the site work is complete the dwellings should be carefully dismantled and the normally hidden parts examined to ascertain effects of corrosion, exhaustion-under strain and so on; then, if necessary, parts of the structure could be tested to destruction *in situ* or in the laboratory. Finally the results should be published, not only as a full scientific record but in summary form, dissected into component trades, for the use of designers and manufacturers and builders.

Although it could not be said that such an experiment is possible with complete scientific controls, it is one which, within the many limits of a given time and recorded use, would be almost unique in the history of building construction. It is one which might have such potential value that to lose the opportunity of making it might well be labelled by the future as uncivilized indifference.

There is, in such research, a possible hidden return on a high and uneconomical expenditure for a war-time emergency that should not be overlooked by the Government and their research organizations.



EVENTS AND COMMENTS

UIA AND CIAM

Some time ago I said that it was a pity that the U.I.A. and C.I.A.M. were not closer together but that the present policy of live and let live was perhaps the best that could be expected. My remarks have brought a long letter from M. Pierre Vago, Secretary-General of the U.I.A. He, too, regrets that the two organizations are not nearer together and produces evidence that the U.I.A. has done a great deal to try to bring about a working agreement. Joint meetings were held on the subject in 1945, 1946, 1949 and 1951, and in general agreement seems to have been reached on the form of association to be adopted. Each time, however, according to M. Vago, the plan has foundered after internal discussion by C.I.A.M.

Broadly speaking the plan was that C.I.A.M. should be a branch of the U.I.A. with full independence. The present policy of live and let live was agreed upon at Sigtuna in 1952, says M. Vago, "grâce à la compréhension des dirigeants responsables des deux organisations!"

It would be interesting to know the ins and outs of this controversy. Just why does C.I.A.M. not wish to be associated with the U.I.A.? If some people can be delegates to both there seems to be a case for closer collaboration.

EXHIBITION OF LOW-COST HOUSING IN INDIA

The Ministry of Works Housing and Supply of the Government of India is holding an International Exhibition of low-cost housing in New Delhi from January 20 to March 5, 1954.

There will be several sections to the exhibition, the most important being that devoted to actual houses of one or



New 26-storey r.c. frame office building in New York with aluminium cladding of 1,800 prefabricated panels units approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide of 2-storey height weighing 100 lb. each. The units were stacked on inside floors and fixed without external scaffolding in $6\frac{1}{2}$ working days by specially trained teams.



The Guggenheim Gallery as proposed

two rooms with veranda, kitchen, w.c. and lavatory, which must not cost more than Rs.5,000 (approx. £375), excluding the cost of land, furniture and equipment. Imported building materials may be used to lend "cultural authenticity" to the houses.

It is interesting to note that a single-roomed house with kitchen, lobby and lavatory, and a half share in a w.c., can be built in India for Rs.2,260 (approx. £170).

Other sections of the exhibition will include films, drawings and models of housing; building materials which have been successfully used in various countries; and construction techniques, which will be shown by illustration and practically. Tools and building plant will also be shown and there will be a section for heavy machinery used in the manufacture of building materials.

The exhibition will include exhibits contributed by members of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning with particular reference to the South-east Asia region which will be holding its conference at New Delhi during the exhibition.

Intending exhibitors will find all the information they require, including labour and material costs in the Prospectus and Guide published by the Ministry of Works Housing and Supply, New Delhi. The director of the exhibition is Shri L. G. Selvam.

The Government of India is to be congratulated on a first-class idea and it is very much to be hoped that the exhibition will be well supported.

GAS COUNCIL LITERATURE

It is perhaps a little late in the day to support "Astragal" in what he recently had to say about the literature produced by the Gas Council. I agree, generally speaking, that the average standard is low. My main quarrel is with the literature directed at architects. The highest praise that I can give it is to point out that most of it is now to B.S. size. Photographs of the exteriors of buildings in which gas has been installed are of comparatively little interest, and of absolutely no value, to architects, particularly when it seems that the illustrations are often chosen for the extreme hideousness of the design. Propaganda is only likely to succeed with architects if it shows some economical advantage or some gain in efficiency. That such can be shown I do not doubt. Let the Gas Council then, give the architect the facts he requires and cut out the flummery.

Let me quickly say, however, that the Gas Council's recently published volume on solid fuel appliances is first-class; but that only serves to underline what I have said.

THE GUGGENHEIM GALLERY

You will remember Frank Lloyd Wright's design for the Guggenheim Gallery in New York. I must admit that I thought it was finished or at least being built. It now appears that the great man is having serious trouble with the building byelaws, which he quite rightly says were designed "for fools." The authorities object to the overhang of the ascending ramp. This is to be eliminated. Since as far as I can see it was the salient feature of the design we must look forward to something entirely different. Telling the story, *Time* mentions that the bare breasts of a statue on some building in New York project 18in in front of the building line and as a result cost the building owners 25 dollars a year in rent.

DANISH ARCHITECTS

Danish architects are trained at the Royal Academy under the care of a number of professors who become Dean of the department in rotation. I was shown round by Professor Poul Kjærgaard, who recently succeeded Professor Steen Eiler Rasmussen as head of the first two years of the course. Kjærgaard is a quiet and charming person with strong views about the early training of architects. Much time is spent learning the grammar of building construction with plenty of sketching and practice in draughtsmanship and lettering. The result seemed to me to be a very high standard of simple presentation rather at the expense of imaginative design.

The Danes think that the third year is quite early enough for this to begin. I questioned the professor about the students and his answers showed me that they are much the same in outlook as ours. Unfortunately, the work of later years was not on show. Of the half-dozen architects I visited at home, not one lived in a modern house or flat, let alone in a building of his own design. Kai Christensen lives in a very small attic flat with his wife and two children. They fit in like a box of bricks and are wonderfully tidy; life would be impossible if they were not. The Christensens were our real hosts in Copenhagen and gave us each a typed programme of our visit as soon as we arrived. Mrs. Christensen produces wonderful food from two gas rings and an independent gas oven on a terrazzo slab. This is the traditional Danish equipment and we saw it being installed in new housing. The Preben Hansens are also attic dwellers, but on a slightly larger scale. Each square inch of space is used with great ingenuity and the many built-in features include a model railway. The house is packed with "objets," from musical boxes and a barrel organ of unbelievable power to Staffordshire figures in great profusion. The walls are hung with Preben Hansen's own drawings in which the economy of line and crispness are outstanding.

Dan Fink, who looks after the information department at the Academy, showed me round his private office. He is interested in efficiency and finds it worth while to have his own automatic telephone exchange. He has a tiny but well-appointed flat opening off his office. The staff can eat in if they wish. A light signalling system shows when Dan Fink is engaged and also shows when someone is in the lavatory. This last idea for time saving occurred to Fink after a conversation with a friend who



Lavenham

Photo: Reece Winstone

said: "I have ten assistants, nine working and one in the lavatory!"

I noticed that architects in Denmark do not use drawing boards and invariably sit on ordinary height chairs to

draw. Paper is pinned direct to flat tables. All the offices I saw were very tidy.

LAVENHAM

I did not take the picture of Lavenham which appears on this page, and I do not, therefore, know how the buildings fit into the general tourist's-eye picture of the village. Neither do I know the story behind these shortly-to-be ruins, but I can guess at uneconomical rents and high building costs. What is the answer? The buildings are certainly old, curious and picturesque, but are they worth preserving? If they go what will be put in their place? If we were more certain about the future we would not be so anxious about preserving the past.

BUCKLESBURY HOUSE

Bucklebury House, large or small, is not the type of building that a great many of us had hoped to see going up in the City of London after the war. Judging from other post-war City buildings it is the type that the City Fathers like. It seems, too, that in spite of all the work done on the subject there is little hope that the City will take advantage of war damage to put its town plan in order. St. Paul's, the Wren churches, and various other historical buildings, will remain to remind us of opportunities missed. Let us write the rest off and concentrate on something more rewarding.

A B N E R

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Competition Result

In the Architectural Competition promoted by the Uganda Electricity Board for a new Head Office Building in Kampala, the Assessor, Mr. N. L. Hanson, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., M.I.A., has made the following awards:—

First premium of £1,000; E. I. Graaf of Johannesburg.

Second premium of £750; Messrs. Peatfield, Mayo & Bodgener of London.

Third premium of £500; Messrs. Nurcombe, Summerley & Lange of Johannesburg.

Fourth premium of £250; J. M. Shunn of Johannesburg.

Highly Commended:—The Planning Group of Cape Town; H. Bramhill of London and G. Subiotta of London. Over 167 designs were submitted.

Architects Visit the Soviet Union

On the invitation of the Union of Soviet Architects and under the auspices of the Society for Cultural Relations with the U.S.S.R., the following nine British architects left London last Saturday on a three weeks' visit to the Soviet Union: Cecil C. Handisyde, A.R.I.B.A.; A. Douglas Jones, F.R.I.B.A.; B. Lubetkin; Colin Penn, A.R.I.B.A.; E. P. Tindall, M.A.,

A.M.T.P.I., Chief Planning Officer, East Lothian; R. S. Ellis, L.R.I.B.A.; C. R. Whittaker, President of the A.A. Students' Association; F. R. Yerbury, Hon. A.R.I.B.A., Director of the Building Centre, and F. R. S. Yorke, F.R.I.B.A.

Saltire Awards

The Saltire Society has made awards for good housing in Scotland to Glasgow Corporation for a block of flats for single women at Pollock, architect, J. A. Jury, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A.S., City Architect and Planning Officer, Glasgow; and for terrace housing at East Kilbride, New Town, designed by D. P. Reay, A.R.I.B.A., lately chief architect to the East Kilbride Development Corporation.

ADDENDUM

In the list of subcontractors for the New Car Ferry Terminal for the Dover

Harbour Board in last week's issue, we regret the name of Utility Lamp & Fittings Co., Ltd., was omitted. This firm was responsible for the lighting fittings.

Cricket Match: R.I.B.A. versus R.I.C.S.

The R.I.B.A. Cricket Club played their annual cricket match with the Surveyors on Wednesday, August 19, on the College of Estate Management's Ground, Hinchley Wood. The game, played in lovely weather, resulted in a very good win for the Architects by 91 runs.

For the R.I.B.A., J. Kennedy Hawkes made 55, C. A. R. Norton 50 not out; P. Bynoe took 5 wickets for 13 and B. S. Smyth 3 for 38. For the Surveyors, the best score was by H. Bush, 43, and the best bowling, H. Bush 5 for 91, and D. Gray, 4 for 73.

CORRESPONDENCE

The F.B.B.D.O.

To the Editor of A. & B.N.

Sir,—The Fibre Building Board Development Organization is naturally gratified that "Dutch Uncle" should have devoted the whole of his page in your issue of August 13 to the material, particularly coinciding as it does with the announcement on another page of the formation of its Technical Committee.

As is proper, he has some avuncular and sensible advice to give, and if the soberly welcoming hand which he ex-

tends is here and there applied in a stern sense, this is also proper in view of the youth of our Organization. In these circumstances, to talk back to a Dutch Uncle would be *sauce hollandaise*, as well as pointless; for, indeed, the very considerable programme which awaits us could hardly have been better summarized than it has been by Dutch Uncle.

Since, however, I am the "architect referred to" by him, may I encroach on your space to the extent of making just one point. It will certainly be our aim, as Dutch Uncle says, to give the sort of information which architects



Caravan site on the Sussex Downs.

and other users need, in the form in which they prefer it, and to face frankly certain problems. Much depends on the specification and use of the right type of board for the specific job, and as the industry's first centralized channel between manufacturer, distributor, designer and user, we naturally accept the responsibility for helping in this.

Whether, however, this help can or should be totally "unbiased" depends to some extent on the interpretation of that word, which can have a good, as well as a bad, connotation. We naturally think it is an excellent material for certain defined uses where development is backed by long experience of performance and has official, scientific sponsorship. If individual members of the industry may sometimes in the past have claimed a little too much for it in other less cognate directions, perhaps the past can be forgiven on the grounds of bias due to understandable enthusiasm.

For the rest, Dutch Uncle will, I feel sure, appreciate the leeway that has to be made up in presenting Fibre Building Board as a material in its own right rather than as a mere substitute for traditional materials whose characteristics, including even their shortcomings, are perhaps more leniently regarded.

The Technical Committee of this

Organization has as its first care just the sort of programme which Dutch Uncle envisages, and we are therefore encouraged to regard his article both as a kindly send-off and an indication that such authoritative writers are not unaware of the problems which lie ahead.

I am, etc.,
BASIL MARRIOTT,
L.R.I.B.A.,

Technical Director,
Fibre Building Board Development Organization, Ltd.

Camouflage for Caravans

To the Editor of A. & B. N.

Sir.—It is surprising to find in *The Architect* of all papers (July 30) this downright statement about caravans: "The camouflage principle is the solution. Ideally, it should be as difficult to find a caravan park as to find a clutch of Ring Plover's eggs on the beach."

Nature goes in for imitation and pretence, and the result is pleasing as well as biologically successful, but a caravan is man-made. To try and make it imitate a piece of grass is surely contrary to accepted rules in architecture and all the other arts. Do architects approve of a sham?

What of the other rule of art—fitness for purpose? The light colours of caravans

are functionally correct, they reflect the sun's rays away and keep the van cool. I see no more reason to object to a light-painted caravan in the countryside than to a white-washed cottage or barn.

Even if camouflage were justifiable in the interests of distant viewers, the result for nearer passers-by would be far worse. Are the caravans to be painted in wartime dazzle patterns, and what would they look like then on the roads? The military experts long ago gave up the idea that a manufactured object could be hidden merely by painting it the background colour.

I suggest that architects interested in this question should apply themselves rather to the interesting problem of the design and layout of caravan sites in relation to the environment. Is not this the direction in which improvements will be made?

I am, etc.,
W. M. WHITEMAN.

(I hope Mr. Whiteman will take a good look at the photograph at the head of this page and then ask himself which is more important, to reflect the heat of the sun (not one of our greatest tribulations surely) or to safeguard the rapidly dwindling parts of the countryside near London that are still beautiful. Since the 1914 war, camouflage has progressed from jazz stripes and zig-zags. "The laws of Architecture" do not frown on the use of colour to reduce bad neighbourliness. Destroy the fitness of a beautiful place and what then is the purpose of going there?—Ed. A. & B.N.)

Buildings at the Seaside

To the Editor of A. & B. N.

Sir,—We read with interest the article by "Dutch Uncle" regarding seaside buildings in this week's A. & B.N.

In view of this we feel that the public shelter erected on the sea-front at Looe, and only recently completed might be of interest.

We enclose a small snapshot of this building showing its construction of local stone and slate and built-in teak seating. (See photo.)

I am, etc.,
MICHAEL W. GRIST,
p.p. Higham & Ford, Looe.



American News Letter—8

ONE of the influences on life in California that the visitor feels very strongly is the close proximity of mountains. The lower sections of the Coast Range almost encircle San Francisco and create an arc of green canyons around the metropolitan sprawl of Greater Los Angeles. Winding roads lead up steep hillsides into a world of semi-tropical greenery and extensive views—across San Francisco Bay, the Pacific, the mountains and the San Fernando Valley (now a sea of new development). The trees are strangely unfamiliar; Royal Palms with long, thin trunks, small feathery date palms, flowering trees of many kinds, the scented eucalyptus with its dark leaves, the lemon eucalyptus, and orange and lemon trees in great numbers.

Growing industrial expansion around San Diego, Los Angeles, and Oakland (San Francisco)—Los Angeles has become the fourth largest manufacturing centre in America—has followed a pattern that is the reverse of compact. As a result the automobile is indispensable and dominates the entire region. For instance, the Wilshire Boulevard, so-called "miraculous" high street of Los Angeles, is 17 miles long and stretches from the old city centre to the Pacific. It passes through Hollywood, Beverly Hills and Santa Monica Beach. Sunset Boulevard, even longer and perhaps a more familiar name, runs alongside Wilshire to the north; but the mixture of palms, brise soleil and pilots of the buildings that have appeared in the pages of the "Architectural FORUM" is concentrated—or, more accurately, thickly spread, along Wilshire Boulevard. The Statler Hotel, designed by Holabird and Root, is at the downtown end and has a representative collection of virtues and vices.

It looks and feels exactly like a showplace. It had to have "glamour," and it has it—from the satin-finished brass and polished glass of the gay-looking shops that nobody uses to the bean-shaped swimming pool in which swimming is strictly forbidden (instead there are "lucky coins" scattered on its cerulean floor).

And yet it began with a good planning idea for this kind of building. High, shallow wings containing the hotel bedrooms enclose a large inner court on three sides, palms screen the open side, and a restaurant with roof garden over projects into the court. On the opposite side a shopping gallery (mainly decorative) runs on the first floor connected to the court by a spiral stair. In the centre of the court stands a huge eucalyptus tree, well planted round with small banana trees and ginger plants, and between this and the pool already mentioned are arranged amber sun umbrellas with pink insides, glass tables, and white solid rod garden furniture. From the main Entrance Foyer this glowing centrepiece hits the visitor straight between the eyes, framed by circular concrete columns that are faced in consecutive order with yellow, olive green and ultramarine mosaic tile, and as he sits to examine it the effect is certainly sunny and colourful.

But this is only a momentary experience. The combina-



LOS ANGELES REGION.

(1) Downtown Los Angeles. (2) Hollywood. (3) Beverly Hills. (4) Santa Monica. (5) Palos Verdes. (6) Santa Monica Hills. (7) San Fernando Valley. (8) The Coast Range.

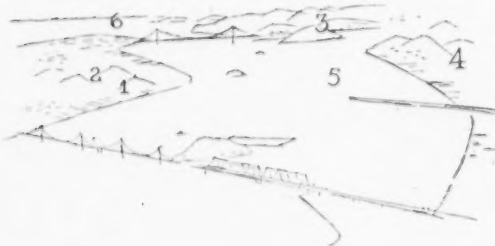
tion of lavish materials and fancy details, thick unnecessary carpets with lush insensitive patterns, trick ideas such as a table that turns out to be a horizontal clock, take the heart out of everything and leave only a feeling of "show." In a most tantalizing way modern ideas are given an opportunity to flourish and then crushed. There are some exceptions, of course, away from the "glamour spots," but this is unfortunately true of much of the new architecture in California. The tradition of the Wilshire Boulevard itself is typical; the church, one side of which is a copy of Rheims Cathedral, the famous restaurant built in the shape of a brown Derby hat, the golf courses, "country" clubs, Paris perfumiers, Fifth Avenue fashion shops, de luxe car showrooms, world head offices of commercial firms, all side by side in the most exotic style-of-the-moment. It is even difficult to believe in a prehistoric asphalt lake that occurs at one part of the Boulevard when it is there before one's eyes, with signs showing that it dates from the Pleistocene Period, and black pools of thoroughly convincing tar bubbling up out of the bowels of the earth.

In contrast to this, and the network of heavy traffic that runs through like a recurring theme at all periods of the day, the hills of Berkeley and Sausalito, Beverly Hills, Hollywood, Bel Air and Santa Monica are quiet and peaceful places in which to live. It is here that the modern houses that have been grouped together under the name of "Bay Region" have been built, and are continuing to be built, on every available piece of hillside. Not all of them have been architect designed and yet the owners have known very clearly what they wanted; the house must make a special effort to benefit from the view, and it must include an outdoor area of some kind—a patio, balcony or terrace.

Richard Neutra has talked of a fitting floor plan, which will allow the family living in the house built from it to see "over the bay or the valley as they sit down in their breakfast nook," and this is a very commonly expressed desire among Californians. They will accept large areas of glass if this will bring more direct contact with the hills and views, and the only danger is that modern house owners whose prow-like living rooms cantilever towards the Pacific despair of ever getting the windows clean.

In arguments about the question "Is there a Bay Region Style?" (the *Architectural Record* of May, 1949, produced a score of 3 for, 6 against, among well-known California architects) the comparison between redwood and white concrete is apt to become too rigid. The development of more interesting and varied treatments for the living area of a house, with less emphasis on the exterior, as such, is not a stylized idea. But it will certainly revolve around the good points of the region. For instance, here are three examples.

The first is a pre-war house on Telegraph Hill, a picturesque section of San Francisco, designed by Richard



SAN FRANCISCO BAY.

(1) Telegraph Hill, San Francisco. (2) Russian Hill. (3) Sausalito, Marin County. (4) Berkeley. (5) The Bay. (6) The Pacific.



Typical hillside villas on Russian Hill, San Francisco.

The city has an all-over grid iron street pattern which is anything but dull because of the acute angles of hills even at its centre. Alpine cable cars dating from the 'seventies are still in operation, crossing the city along the most scenic routes.



One of the dining areas in the Farmer's Market, Los Angeles.

Neutra and typical of his early work supposedly in the International Style. It can be clearly understood from outside as a simple rectangular shape balanced precariously on a hillside, divided into four floors. From the top down these are (1) living room and bar with a wide terrace overlooking the Bay, (2) bedrooms, (3) dining room, entrance and garage, (4) utility, (5) garden area. All are connected by a small elevator, and all have views across the water. The clean outside appearance is made up of white cement bands and glass bands, one above the other. If one thinks of Le Corbusier's "Villa Savoye" in Passy, much quoted product of the International Style, the outside is again the thing one remembers—a simple rectangular shape on regular white columns. Like Neutra's house it can be clearly understood from outside.

However, also classed with the International Style is the Tugendat House of Mies van der Rohe, of exactly the same period, and the interesting part of this house is primarily the main living floor. It is even difficult to remember the façade. In this respect it is similar to the "Hillside House" in Berkeley designed by Harwell Hamilton Harris. The "Hillside House" does not seem to possess an outside elevation at all. It is almost impossible to find from the main road and quite inaccessible without an automobile. The living areas are on two super-imposed viewing decks facing a panoramic view of the Bay, San Francisco and the Pacific. These decks are approached by a bridge spanning from the hillside where the carport and entrance are, and bridge, hillside and decks together create an enclosed court which becomes an extension of the lower floor. Whereas in Neutra's house the garden area must be reached by a special descent by elevator, Harris uses the area as a continuous part of the living space.

The third example is a house designed by Joseph Stein on a hillside in Marin County, near Sausalito. This is a one-storey house on a level shelf of land and the construction utilizes a prefabricated concrete panel system to support the roof slab and also to create solid screens between living areas. Each area has a special and individual extension into the land around; such as, a paved outdoor dining area, a service yard and fruit trees, a tree enclosed play area for the children. Views are available from these areas with no special emphasis on a viewing deck or terrace. The total effect is of a series of enclosures half inside and half out. Freedom to place the concrete structural panels in directions which sympathize with these gives the impression that this house, like the "Hillside House," has no elevations at all. Unlike the "Hillside House," it is not even redwood—yet it seemed to be ideally suited to the climate and the setting. The landscaping was done by Eckbo, Royston and Williams, and the house is owned by Robert Royston.

The most important single influence on this and other Bay Region houses that I visited was the climate—and it should be remembered that discomfort from too much summer heat is the common American problem. In California it is ideally warm and sunny and it very rarely rains. A great deal of the new development there can be traced back to that very simple fact.

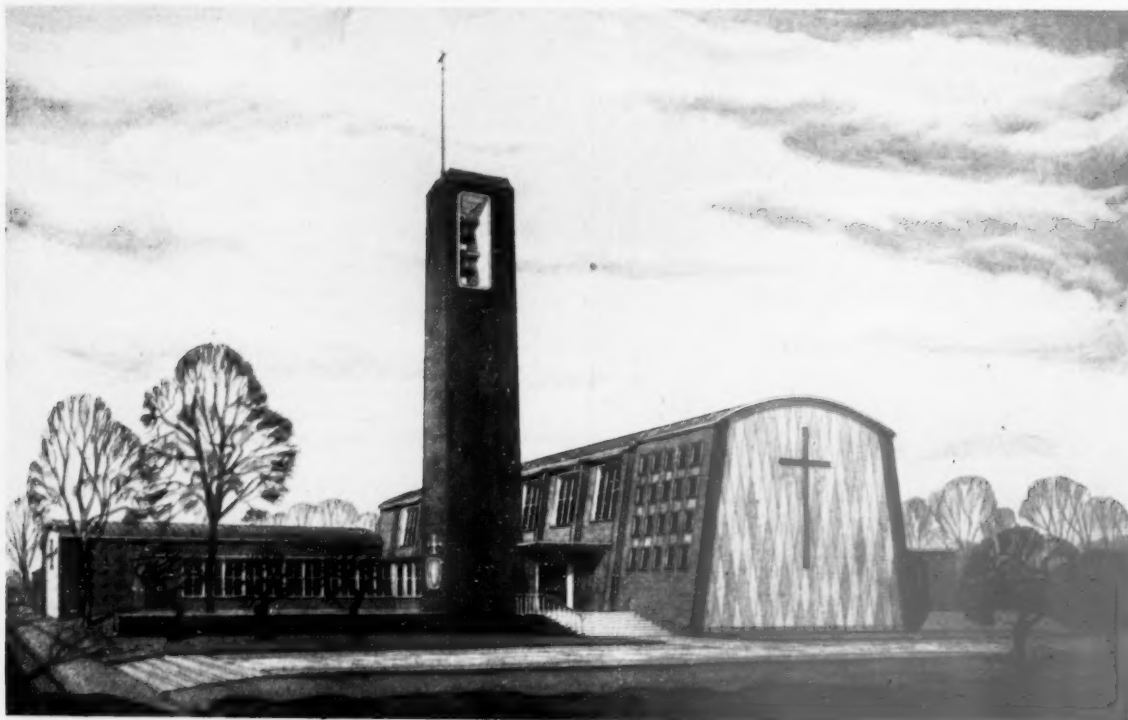
* * *

Take, for example, the popularity of informal markets and stalls in the open air such as the Fisherman's Wharf in San Francisco. This is the base for the Italian fishermen whose boats return every day with a live catch of lobsters and crabs from the Pacific. Grouped around the wharf are a number of seafood restaurants with large plate glass windows that overlook the moored boats. Covered walks for pedestrians connect the restaurants together, and along their sides the work of boiling and cleaning the shellfish is carried on in steaming baths built on the pavement.

In Los Angeles there is the Mexican Market, also with restaurants attached, and in Beverly Hills a development known as the Farmer's Market—and this is particularly interesting. Basically it is an arrangement of many open air stalls selling local fruits, flowers and vegetables; but many exotic things are flown in daily from the islands of the Pacific, and in the confined spaces in between groups of stalls outdoor dining areas have been set up—sheltered from the sun by awnings and umbrellas and occasional palms and acacia trees. Spanish, Mexican, Italian and American style food can be bought from adjacent stalls, each dish being separately paid for and at a very reasonable price. This self-service system keeps the spirit of spontaneity with which most visitors have entered the Market—and provides an exceedingly flexible menu. Other shops and stalls selling birds, antiques, and handcraft from Sweden, Brazil, Hawaii, Mexico and the Far East add to the gaiety of the scene.

Could such a Market possibly have found a place in the Festival Gardens at Battersea?

GEOFFREY HOLROYD



Proposed Church of St. Nicholas, Coventry
 ARCHITECTS: LAVENDER, TWENTYMAN & PERCY, F.A.R.I.B.A.



Proposed Baptist Church, Chatsworth (Drawing by J. D. M. Harvey)
 ARCHITECTS: ARTHUR BAILEY, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.

POST-WAR DESIGN IN CHURCH ARCHITECTURE



OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT

Johnson House, Ebury Street, Westminster

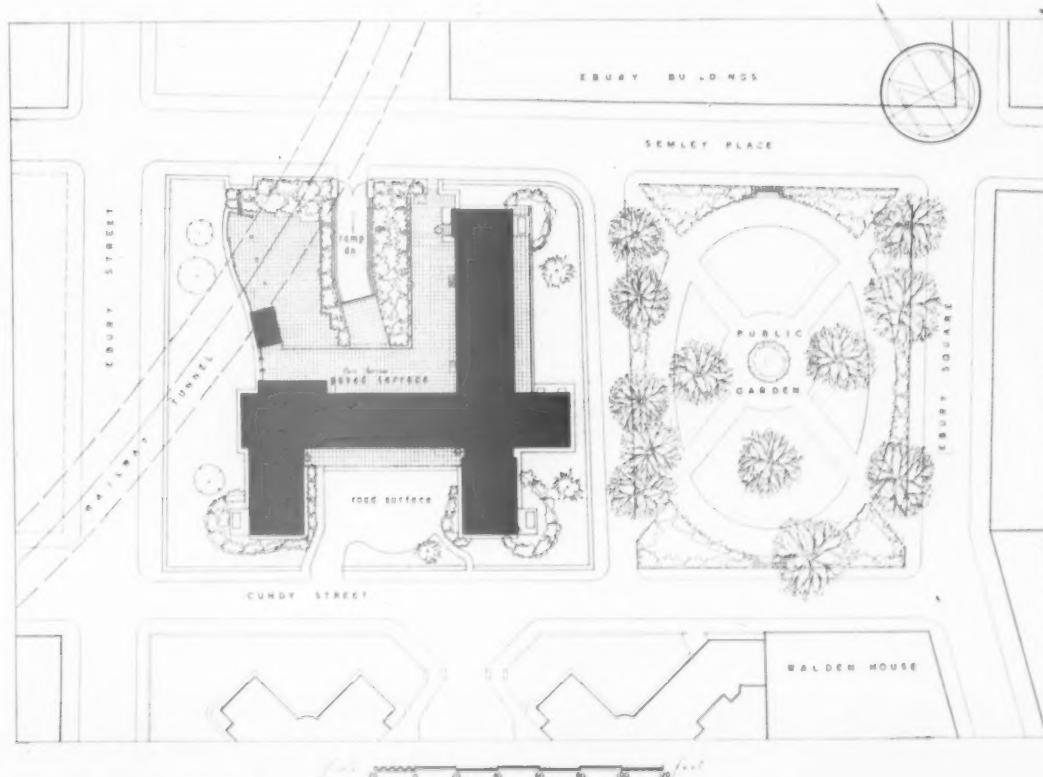
J. INNES ELLIOTT, B.Arch.(L'pool), A.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect & Surveyor
Office of The Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, New Scotland Yard.

C. R. FOWKES, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., Deputy Chief
Architect & Surveyor

D. T. EDWARDS, A.R.I.B.A.,
Senior Architect in Charge

JOHNSON HOUSE forms part of the post-war housing programme undertaken by the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District for members of the Metropolitan Police Force.

This scheme is one of many undertaken by the New Works Branch of the Receiver's Architect and Surveyor's Department. This branch of the Department consists of five groups, each



working as an independent unit under the direction of a Senior Architect directly responsible to the Chief Architect or his deputy.

General

Johnson House in Ebury Street was opened by the Home Secretary on April 16, 1953, it contains sixty dwellings and forms part of the Metropolitan Police Housing Programme to provide accommodation for 5,000 Police families.

The Site

Formerly occupied by Bishops Depository which was destroyed by enemy action, the site is about one acre in area and is bounded on the west by Ebury Street with Ebury Square at the rear with Semley Place and Cundy Street to the north and south. The District Railway from Sloane Square to Victoria crosses the site from Ebury Street to Semley Place.

Planning

The main spine of the building eight storeys high is placed east to west with two seven-storey projections on the Cundy Street frontage, and a seven-storey block containing the maisonnettes faces Ebury Square.

This layout provides a considerable amount of open space around the building; this has been turfed and planted with trees and shrubs.

In Cundy Street the courtyard between the projecting wings gives access to the two main entrance halls, each of which contains a main staircase and general purpose lift serving all floors.

The service approach to the basement is by a ramped carriageway from Semley Place. The large play area on this side of the building is screened from the Ebury Street frontage by the Electricity Sub-Station and the curved panelled and perforated brick walls of the Play Shelter. The boundary walls to this area are 4ft 6in high above the pavement and backed by trees and flowering shrubs. Generally the boundary walls are two feet high, finished with a broad artificial stone capping.

Of the 60 dwellings, 39 are three-bedroom and 11 two-bedroom flats and 12 are maisonnettes.

A common fuel store is provided on each floor and contains a coal bunker for each flat on that floor, and thereby avoids the nuisance of coal dust on the landings when deliveries are made.

Each dwelling is provided with a utility store either adjacent to the flat or situated in the basement.

The basement houses the central hot water plant and fuel storage, the electricity intake, drying room, refuse containers, domestic utility and coal stores and other general storage accommodation.





JOHNSON HOUSE
EBURY STREET

Construction

The building has a reinforced concrete framed basement and superstructure, with suspended floors in hollow tile construction.

External walls are eleven inches thick, comprising 4½ in brick outer skin, two inch cavity (with variations) and 4½ in hollow partition block for inner skin.

The external walling is supported at each floor level by a 3½ in reinforced projection on the outer beams; this is covered by a 1 in brick tile to match the brick facings. The site was traversed by many old walls and foundations and some fifty or more cesspits 5 ft diameter and 12 ft deep were uncovered; this made it necessary to extend the basement area of excavation 8 ft 6 in beyond the perimeter of the superstructure.

The railway which crosses the site in a tunnel is about 25 ft wide, of brick arch construction, the outer crown of which is 9 ft below the general level of the site.

Only buildings of two storeys could be built over the railway unless piled construction were employed and the oblique line of the railway made this an uneconomical proposition; this was an important factor in determining the general lines of development. Bored pile foundations, however, were employed at the south-west corner of the main building nearest the tunnel.

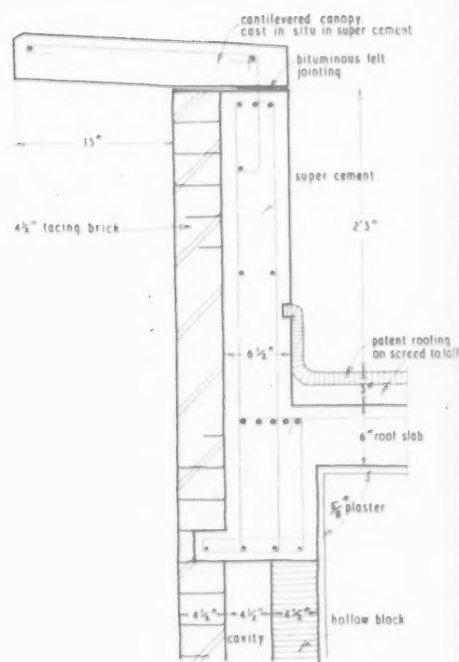




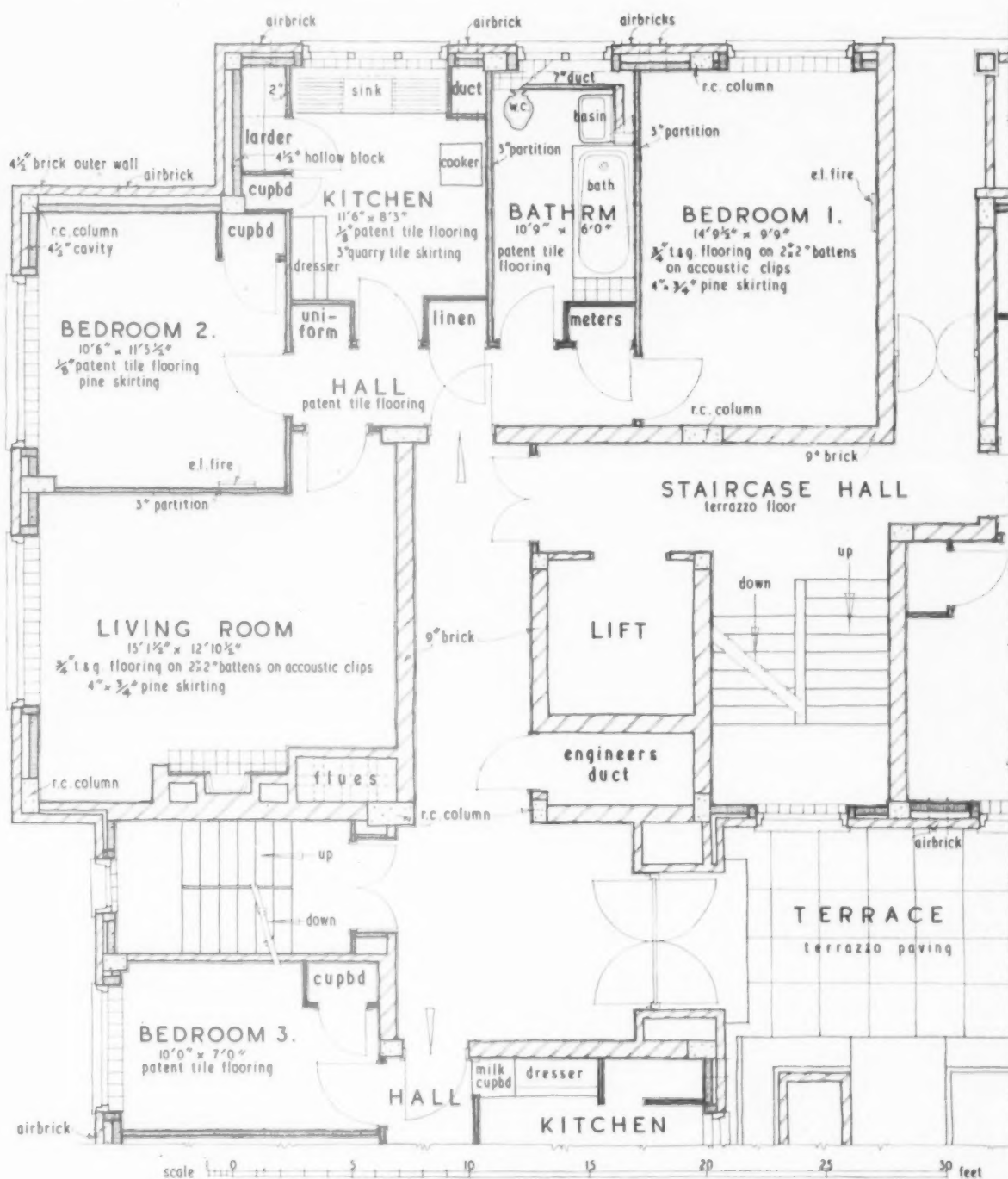
South Aspect: View from Cundy Street

JOHNSON HOUSE, EBURY STREET

View from Semley place



detail of parapet and coping $\frac{1}{8}$ F.S.



Entrance Hall and flat type B

Finishes

Externally the walls are of Stanford-stone Golden Stocks in stretcher bond with flush pointing slightly lighter in colour. The window surrounds are in faience in various colours to give pattern form; for instance, the living

room windows project beyond the wall face 6 inches and are alternately in royal blue and light buff, while bedroom windows are in narrow surrounds set in the walling and alternate in light blue and buff.

The beams, columns and copings to

the Maisonnnette balconies are in light blue faience.

The flat roofs are insulated with cork, covered with foam slag screed and 3-ply waterproof sheeting and finished with cement tiles.

Internally all walls are plastered and

painted except in fuel stores and basement accommodation where concrete or flush brickwork suffices.

Living Rooms and the principal bedroom in each dwelling have boarded floors fixed to battens secured to the concrete floors by insulated clips, all other rooms have thermoplastic floor tiles.

Stairs are finished in coloured grano, and main entrance halls have terrazzo flooring.

Services

Hot Water. The central hot water system is provided from two cast iron boilers with gravity circulation to two copper calorifiers. The boilers are rated at 500,000 B.I.U. per hour and are hand fed with coke.

Each calorifier has a capacity of 750 gallons and a battery capable of heating 360 gallons of water per hour from 50 deg F to 150 deg F. The batteries are of copper syphon tubes with cast iron headers.

From the calorifiers, copper secondary mains are run with compression-type points to serve draw-off points and coils in the linen cupboard of each flat. The secondary circulation is maintained by circulating pumps which are provided in duplicate, the system being of the "drop" type.

Calorifiers and all mains except in linen cupboards are insulated.

An automatic sump pump is installed in the boiler house for dealing with drainage at low level and a unit heater is also provided in the drying room served by primary mains for drying clothes.

Electrical

In addition to the lighting installation, domestic power plugs wired to a ring main system have been installed,

also electric panel fires in the first and second bedrooms of each dwelling. Plastic conduit was used throughout.

Plumbing

Bulk water storage is provided in two pressed steel sectional cold water cisterns with a total capacity of 7,500 gallons, each cistern having a central division to facilitate cleaning and repairs. The main distributing pipes are of galvanized mild steel fixed in ducts on the flat roofs. Cold water services to sanitary fittings are of light gauge copper tubes with Yorkshire capillary solder fittings, fixed in vertical and horizontal pipe ducts, which also house the waste plumbing system as well as hot water.

The waste plumbing installation is on a modified one-pipe system, in light gauge copper tubes with welded joints.

Cavity Divining

In the following note by Mr. Maurice Nachshen, Consulting Structural Engineer for Johnson House, describes the method by which Colonel K. W. Merrylees, R.E., detected the presence of old cesspits below ground.

Mr. Nachshen writes:

I saw him operating at Ebury Street, and was told that the method was the same as he used for finding water and for locating buried unexploded bombs during the war. He used two ebonite rods similar to large knitting needles, tied at the ends with the outer ends held in his hands, the tied end projecting upward. He then walked along parallel lines across the site and when near a discontinuity in the ground the tied tips of the pair of rods turned down.

Besides the cesspits, the Sloane Square to Victoria section of the underground railway passes across one corner of the site. The inner wall of the tunnel was clearly and accurately located by this method. The cesspits were rather less definite and it was explained to me that this was because they were, in fact, filled and bricked over and they occurred between a criss-cross of old foundation and basement walls and foundations of garden walls. I should explain that there were at least two earlier generations of buildings on this site, some remains of both being found.

It was necessary to locate the cesspits, not only under the plan area of the building, but those which encroached within a line about 6ft outside the plan area. In the result, Colonel Merrylees located most of the cesspits, but some of them were out of place by a few feet. The tendency seemed to be a constant one of a displacement in one direction of a line of pits.



JOHNSON HOUSE, EBURY STREET.

J. Innes Elliott, B.Arch (L'pool), A.R.I.B.A.
Chief Architect and Surveyor, Office of the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, New Scotland Yard.

C. R. Fowkes, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.
Deputy Chief Architect and Surveyor.

D. T. Edwards, A.R.I.B.A.
Senior Architect in Charge.

A. A. L. Collis, M.I.Mech.E., Chief Engineer at Scotland Yard and W. M. S. Cawley, B.Sc., A.M.I.Mech.E., Senior Engineer, were responsible for the heating and electrical services.

Quantity Surveyors: F. J. Meekins and Partners.

Consulting Structural Engineer: Maurice Nachshen, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.Struct.E.

General Contractors: Taylor Woodrow Construction, Ltd., **Subcontractors:** Balustrading to Staircase: Grundy Arnatt (Teddington), Ltd. **Bricks (Facing):** Williamson Cliff, Ltd. **Canopies for Entrances:** J. Starkie Gardner, Ltd. **Electrical Installation:** Colston Electrical Co., Ltd. **Faience:** Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd. **Fireplace Surrounds:** Broad and Co., Ltd. **Garden Layouts:** H. Gillian and Co., Ltd. **Glass Concrete Lights:** J. A. King and Co., Ltd. **Hot Water Installations:** J. H. Nicholson and Co., Ltd. **Ironmongery:** A. J. Binns, Ltd. **Lettering:** The Lettering Centre. **Lightning Protection:** J. W. Gray and Son, Ltd. **Metal Windows:** Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd. **Paint:** T. and R. Williamson, Ltd. **Passenger Lifts:** G. K. Jensen and Co., Ltd. **Pedestrian Barriers:** The Expanded Metal Co., Ltd. **Piling:** The Cementation Co., Ltd. **Plumbing Installation:** Stitson White and Co., Ltd. **Precast Steel Tanks:** Braithwaite and Co., Ltd. **Precast Stone Coping:** F. Bradford and Co., Ltd. **Roofing and Cork Insulation:** Everseal Products, Ltd. **Sanitary Fittings:** Ashley Brandon (Kensington), Ltd. **Sliding Door Gear:** P. C. Henderson, Ltd. **Steel Larder Lights:** Greenwood's and Airvac Ventilating Co., Ltd. **Terrazzo Paving:** Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd. **Thermo Plastic Flooring:** Armstrong Cork Co., Ltd.



LEGAL NOTE

Enforcement Notices Under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947

PERSONS who propose to conduct any building operations on their land or to erect any structures thereon or to use land for a purpose to which it has not been previously put, are likely to come into conflict with the local planning authority should they carry out their proposals without obtaining planning permission. In some cases, of course, planning permission may not be necessary at all. Assuming, however, that planning permission is necessary, the question to be considered in every case is whether the planning authority itself is exercising its power under the Act in a proper manner.

In order to enforce planning control, local authorities have had conferred upon them by the 1947 Act the right to serve Enforcement Notices on the owner and occupier of the land in question where the development has taken place, and in the event of non-compliance with such notice, to execute the work themselves at the expense of the owner or occupier, and also to bring proceedings in the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction against the persons who have been guilty, in consequence, of offences under the Act.

Requirements as to Form

The requirements with regard to the form of an enforcement notice are strict and if an authority has not observed these requirements to the letter, the notice will be held to be bad so that no action thereon can be taken by the authority.

An Enforcement Notice cannot in any circumstances become operative until after the expiry of a minimum period of 28 days. It has been held by the Courts that the notice must explicitly state the period, which may, of course, be more than 28 days if the authority so desire, at the end of which the Notice is to become operative. That is the first matter with which the Notice must deal but, secondly, the Notice must go on to state the further period to be given to the owner or occupier within which he is to comply with the Notice by removing the offending buildings on the land, or by discontinuing the use to which objection has been taken.

The latest decision on Enforcement Notices is the case of *Godstone R.D.C. v. Brazil*, 1953, 2 A.E.R. 763. In that case a piece of land was being used as a site for a movable structure, and the Enforcement Notice required the owner of the land to remove the structure "within seven days after the expiry of 28 days from the date of the service of this Notice." No doubt the authority intended to say that the owner was to be given 35 days in all within which to remove the structure, but the Court considered that the Notice was bad since it did not mention any period at

all at the end of which it was to become operative, and the Court was not prepared to infer from the language of the Notice that it was to take effect at the end of 28 days.

A further point which arose in this case related to the question whether the information itself charging the owner with offences under the Act was good. Under the General Development Order 1950 Article 3(1) and Schedule 1, Part 1, class IV, para. 2, certain development is permitted without permission, subject to certain conditions. This development is "the use of land . . . for any purpose on not more than 28 days in total in any calendar year, and the erection or placing of movable structures on the land for the purposes of that use." The information in this case charged the defendant with unlawfully using the land on December 17 and 30, 1952, and on January 12, 1953. The information therefore alleged user on two days only in 1952 and on one day only in 1953. And as such user for less than a total number of 28 days in a year did not constitute an offence, the Court held that the information itself did not disclose that any offence had been committed and that it was bad on that ground.

Developments Contrary to Previous Planning Control

It may be stated in conclusion that there are a number of other decisions on the question of Enforcement Notices and most of them deal with the important point as to form. They lay

down the principle mentioned above with regard to the two periods to be stated in the Notice. Incidentally, it is to be observed that there is distinction between cases in which the development complained of has taken place before, and cases in which it has taken place after, July 1, 1948. Justices have the power of determining whether an Enforcement Notice is good, where it has been served in relation to previous planning control (prior to July 1, 1948), (see Section 75(5) of the Act). On the other hand Justices have no power to quash a Notice on any such ground where the Notice relates to development after July 1, 1948 (see Section 23(4)(a) of the Act). If, therefore, what has been complained of is development contrary to previous planning control (prior to the 1st July, 1948), the Notice must make this matter quite clear. It must make some specific reference to Section 75, and to the fact that the development is contrary to such previous planning control, and it is on this ground that the Notice was quashed in the case of *Lincolnshire County Council v. Wallace Holiday Camp, Ltd.*

L.C.C. Brixton School of Building : Foremanship Studies —Session 1953-54

The Brixton School of Building again offers a full range of courses for foremen and supervisors in the building industry. The General Foreman's Course, as recommended in the N.F.B.T.E. Report, remains the principal course, although it is possible that an experiment will be made with a modified form of this course for suitably experienced men holding an Ordinary National Certificate in Building. The running of this experimental course will depend upon an adequate number of applications being received.

The Course in Administration of Maintenance and Jobbing Work has now passed out of the experimental stage and can be regarded as well established. Last session's course was very favourably commented on by the men who took it; their number included owners of small businesses and managers of small works departments.

Considerable thought and preparation has already gone into the programmes for the Building Supervisors' Discussion Group, which provides the experienced supervisor with excellent opportunity to keep abreast of technical development in the industry. Twenty-four Wednesday evening meetings have been arranged at which the subjects to be discussed include new materials, mechanical plant, the work of specialist sub-contractors and contract planning; the lecturers include well-known authorities drawn from consultants, contractors, research organizations and manufacturers.

Full particulars of these courses are available from the Secretary of the School, Ferndale Road, S.W.4, and application for admission should be made by September 21.



The photograph shows the inlaid counter top in Warerite in the bar of the new Scullards Restaurant, Southampton, designed by Bernard Dale, A.R.I.B.A. I. Novak was the artist responsible for the counter-top designs, which show galleons in full sail, floral compositions, as well as general imaginative painting. Tables are decorated in the same way. The paintings are introduced during the manufacture of the plastic surfaces, and therefore are effectively permanent.

AGED PERSONS' DWELLINGS

Queen's Close, Wellbank, Garston, Liverpool

ARCHITECT:

RONALD BRADBURY

Ph.D., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.,

City Architect and

Director of Housing,

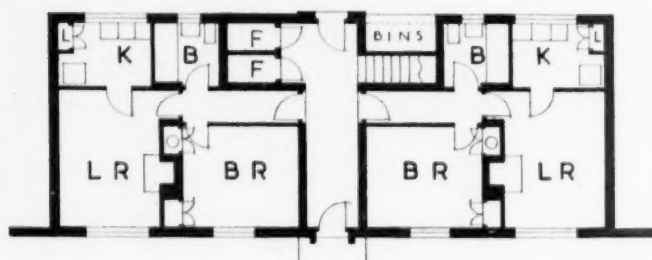
Liverpool

THIS scheme built to commemorate the Coronation comprises sixteen dwellings in five units and was recently completed to the designs of Ronald Bradbury, Ph.D., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., City Architect and Director of Housing.

Construction is traditional, the external elevations faced with golden brown rustic bricks and the roofs Colthurst Symons antique Double Roman tiles.

Each flat comprises a living room, kitchen, bedroom and bathroom, and the rent 6/10d per week inclusive.

Built by the Direct Labour Organization of the Housing Department and completed in five months at a cost of £20,500.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN





View from the East

SUB-CONTRACTOR

Facing Bricks:
Proctor & Lavender, Ltd.

Artificial Stonework:
Liverpool Artificial Stone Co.

Roof Tiling:
Manchester Slate Co.

Electrical Installation:
Parry's (Elec. Engrs.) Ltd.

Fireplaces:
Rowe Bros., Ltd.

Windows:
Crittall Manufacturing Co.

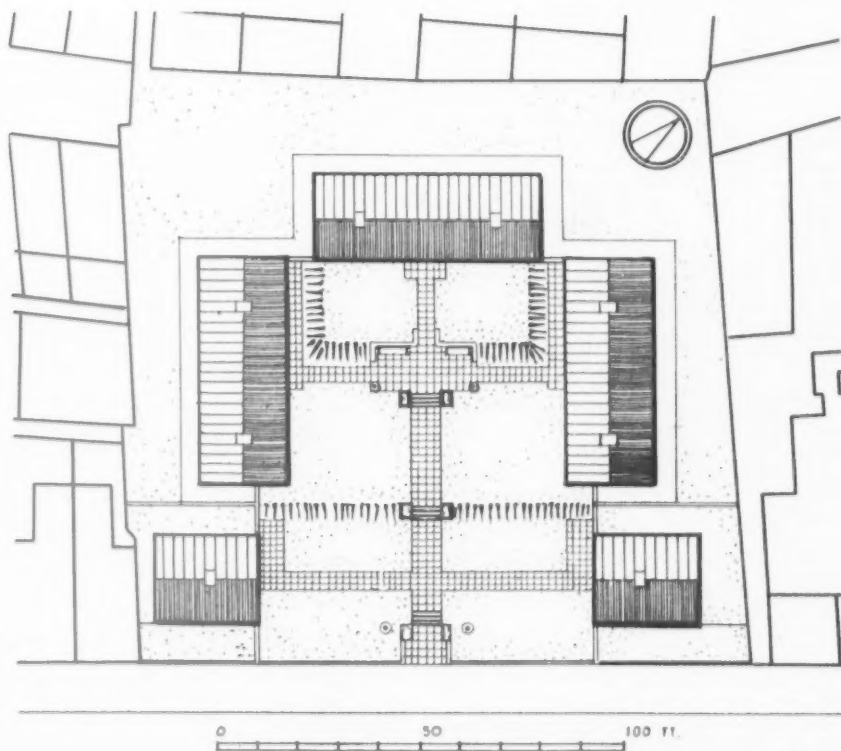
Sanitary Fittings:
T. W. Lowe, Ltd.

Precast Floors:
Truscon Floors, Ltd.

Ironmongery:
Campbell & Mabbs, Ltd.

Ironwork:
Peakes (1932), Ltd.

Pitchmastic Floors:
Raeusa Asphalt Paving Co.





View No. 1 on Layout Plan

**JOINT HOUSING SCHEME AT PRESTON HAWE,
Tadworth, Surrey, for the Councils of the Boroughs of Mitcham
and Sutton and Cheam, and the Urban District of Merton and Morden**

ARCHITECTS: CLIFFORD CULPIN AND PARTNER, F./A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

IMEDIATELY after the end of the war, it was realized by many of the local authorities in the Greater London Area, that owing to the fact that they were practically built-up areas, and that, consequently, there was little land available for building, they would be unable to make more than a small impression upon their rapidly growing housing problems unless land could be obtained in the more rural areas on their outskirts. Consequently, as early as 1946, Sutton and Cheam and Mitcham Borough Councils and the Merton and Morden Urban District Council had all made separate approaches to the Banstead Urban District Council to obtain land in the area of that authority, upon which to erect houses.

Many difficulties arose in connection with these separate negotiations and, despite various conferences with the Banstead Council, no progress was made. Then, in June, 1948, to the disappointment of the three authorities, and many similar authorities, the Ministry of Health announced that proposals by local authorities for the building of houses in areas outside their own areas, could not be entertained.

In September, 1949, however, a press report appeared that Merton and Morden Urban District Council had been granted permission to erect houses on land at Banstead. Immediately, the Sutton and Cheam Borough Council made representations to the Ministry and, as a result and following an interview at the Ministry, a suggestion was made that the three authorities who had approached the Banstead Council should consult together with a view to sharing any available land. The Ministry indicated that if this could be done approval would be forthcoming.

After further negotiations, a conference was held at County Hall, Kingston, between the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, the Surrey County Council, the Sutton and Cheam Borough Council, the Mitcham Borough Council and the Merton and Morden Urban District Council, at which the whole question was

discussed and from which it appeared that land was available at Banstead upon which the three district councils would be allowed to build up to approximately 750 houses. Although the land was in private ownership it was agreed that it was desirable to maintain contact with the Banstead Urban District Council on the matter, and the County Council agreed to make approaches to the Banstead Council.

Preliminary discussions then took place, and the first meeting of the three authorities proposing to build at Banstead was held at Morden Hall on August 1, 1950, to discuss the desirability of forming a Joint Committee for the purpose of site preparation, road and sewer works, etc. The Ministry of Health was represented at that and subsequent meetings, and maintained a keen interest in the progress.

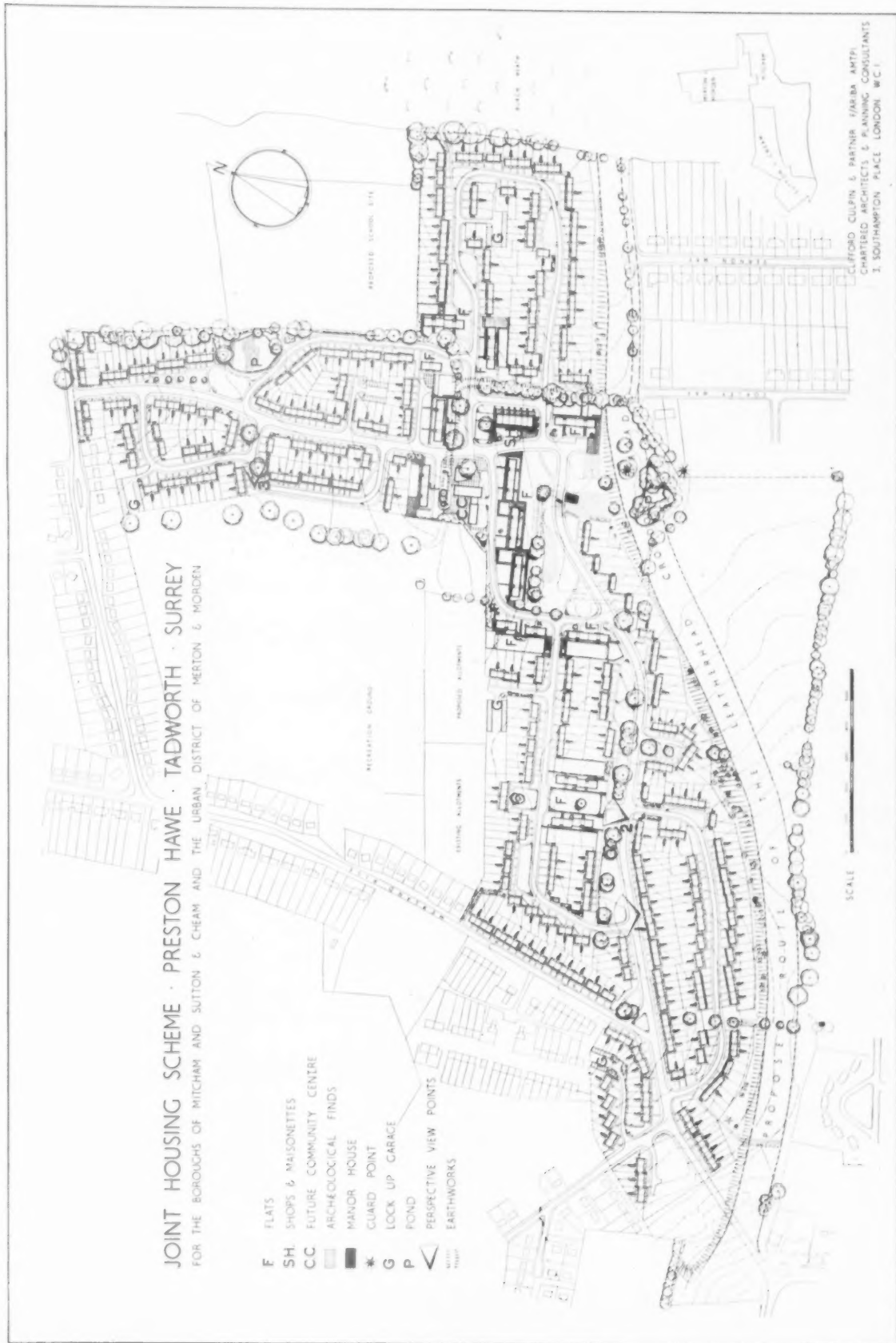
There were numerous legal and practical difficulties which had to be discussed and overcome. As typical examples, there may be quoted the Preston Howe archaeological excavations and the proposed trunk road which cut across the site.

However, progress was made, if somewhat slowly, and the first meeting of the formal Joint Committee of the three authorities was held on May 3, 1951, armed with ample delegated powers to proceed with the necessary work.

As will be appreciated, in the two years since that first meeting, many more difficulties have had to be faced and dealt with, but the contractors for the houses have now commenced their work of erecting the houses, and although more than three and a half years have elapsed since the proposal was made for the joint development by the three authorities, as the proposal was unique in character and inevitably surrounded by so many problems, it is not considered that there has been undue delay.

The future management of the Estate is still under discussion by the Joint Committee, and whether there will be a joint management of the Estate or what form the administration will take, has yet to be decided.

(Continued on page 282)





View No. 2 on Layout Plan. The perspectives are all by F. W. Baldwin.

The Architect's Problem

a. Layout

More difficulties than are usual presented themselves to the architects when the sketch layout was prepared. These factors, together with more normal considerations, can be listed as follows:—

1. Very irregular shape of the site.
2. Presence of a large main across the site, necessitating the arrangement of buildings so that none came within certain prescribed distances of its line.
3. The reservation of a strip of land 100ft wide across the site, in a predetermined position, eventually to accommodate the proposed Leatherhead-Croydon road.
4. The limitation to one only of the number of roads permitted to enter the estate from this proposed road.
5. The presence over part of the site of existing sewers which might not be built over.
6. The necessity of providing a relatively high density of development, to make the project economically sound, without building upwards, as such development was objected to locally.
7. The desirability of retaining the best of the fine existing trees and preserving, as far as possible, the ancient earthworks at Preston Hawe.
8. Provision of road access to the site of a future school.

While the architects' drawings were being prepared excavations on the site of the medieval manor were proceeding and discoveries which were made led to modifications to the layout.

The architects would have liked to introduce blocks of flats of seven or more storeys to give variation in height, but the local objection was, unfortunately, supported by the County Council. The local authority, however, did not prevail in their original wish that the whole of the dwellings should be two-storey, semi-detached! Density is almost exactly ten dwellings per acre.

b. House-types

Further complications existed because, first, a proportion of the dwellings were required to be of larger areas than the "Houses 1952" standards to which the majority were designed; secondly, the proportions of these better houses varied with the three constituent authorities. In addition the requirements as between two- and three-bedroom houses also varied. After several amendments, made for various reasons, the final provision of houses is:—

Authority	" Houses 1952 " Standards			Higher Standard			Totals Both Grades
	2-BR	3-BR	Total	2-BR	3-BR	Total	
Mitcham ...	51	69	120	32	32	64	184
Sutton and Cheam ...	22	61	83	39	54	93	176
Merton and Morden	52	61	113	28	31	59	172

c. Flats and Maisonnettes

In addition Mitcham and Sutton & Cheam are each to have 48 two-bedroom flats. Merton & Morden are to have 54 2-BR flats and six 3-BR maisonnettes over a group of shops. It is hoped to commence work on these buildings in the late summer.

d. Other buildings

Provision has been made for a small community centre and for three groups of garages.

Architectural Details

a. House Planning

The Joint Committee considered the three methods of "access-to-the-rear" of the houses, (a) dual access, (b) access through internal stores, (c) "tunnel" access, and were emphatically in favour of the third alternative.

The better class houses have been located at the ends of blocks. On flat sites three-bedroom, five-person houses have been planned with party walls centrally over the "tunnel." Where the site slopes and blocks are stepped all the space over the access passage has been thrown into one house which then has three double bedrooms.

In order to keep down costs great simplicity has been observed in planning. It is hoped this will make for rapid building and produce a dignified scheme.

b. External Treatment

All the houses will have wood windows, some surrounded

by precast concrete units and some having concrete flower-boxes under them.

All blocks will be faced with brick, either in a reasonably priced multi-colour facing (in large groups in prominent positions) or in cheaper facings with some groups cement-painted. Roofs throughout will be covered with dark brown interlocking "double-Roman" tiles.

Forecourts will be unfenced, and the architects have recommended that these should be kept closely mown to contrast with the larger areas of grass containing the mature trees. These areas, they feel, should be rough and should merely need scything two or three times a season. A generous scheme of landscaping, designed by the architects, is included in the Contract.

Progress

The Roads and Sewers, which were designed by Messrs. A. P. I. Cotterell & Son, are almost complete. They have been carried out by Messrs. G. S. Faulkner & Sons, Ltd., at a Contract figure of £108,573.

A Contract for the erection of 532 houses has been let to Carlton Contractors, Ltd., for £739,238. The average cost per house is £1,390.

The Excavations at Preston Hawe, Tadworth, Surrey, 1952-3

The excavations were directed for the Ancient Monuments Inspectorate of the Ministry of Works by Brian Hope-Taylor, F.S.A.

The site was shown to be that of the Manor of Preston, mentions of which have been found in medieval documents. The importance of the results achieved lies in the uniquely complete picture of the physical organization of a medieval manor yielded by this site. Many manor-houses of the period still survive, of course; but few retain more than a vestige of the context of earthworks, etc., in which they were set, and it has hardly been possible to envisage them as the living, complex social units which they were.

The only features of the site which were known prior to 1952 were a large, square earthwork (bank and ditch), a larger earthwork enclosing it on three sides, and a circular, ditched mound. The first has been identified as a cattle enclosure. The second was not a moat, as had often been supposed in

the past, but was a double-banked road which clearly was a drove-road (i.e., designed for the herding of cattle and sheep). In 1952 it was found that this drove-road ran for at least half a mile to the south, and that branches from it led north, east and west. The eastern branch probably led to Croydon via Coulsdon; Croydon cattle market began in 1115, and at Coulsdon, in the 13th century (the heyday of the Manor of Preston, as the excavations have shown) an abnormally high number of stray cattle was impounded. All the evidence tends to show that the wealth of the Manor lay in cattle or sheep-raising on a large scale and that herds were driven to Croydon cattle market via Coulsdon.

The earthworks have been reliably dated to circa 1170, by the pottery, etc., found in the first silting of their ditches. The mound is clearly a small defence point, guarding the entrance to the earthworks of the Manor. A second mound has been discovered which had a similar function; this is a perfect miniature version of a Norman motte-and-bailey castle.

Seven medieval buildings have been discovered and excavated and an eighth has been located with some probability. The original "great hall" lay beside the inner guard-mound, and was contemporary with the earthworks. Its chapel was found and excavated in 1952, and with it a dozen medieval burials. Two (probably priests) had buried with them a pewter and a glass chalice, respectively. The chapel was of simple plan, nave divided from chancel by two internal buttresses, and like all the other buildings consisted of a "dwarf-wall" foundation on which rested large sleeper beams into which a timber framework (filled with cob) was set. The chapel foundation was of chalk and flint, while the secular buildings had footings of unmortared flint. The manorial buildings had tiled roofs; the chapel roof was shingled or thatched.

The original hall was twice replaced, on fresh sites a few yards away. Another large building was probably a barn. Two cottages of late 13th-century date, have been discovered in 1953; and beside them, a rubbish-pit or well from which a great quantity of late 13th-century pottery has been recovered (large fragments of jugs, cooking-pots, skillets, dishes, pans, etc.). Thus a detailed picture of an English medieval manor has slowly been brought to light, a picture including peasants, priests and nobles from the late twelfth to the early fourteenth century A.D.



View No. 3. The blocks adjoining the pond have now been rearranged so that the pond, with the fine trees and water lilies, is seen to greater advantage.

Lancaster House Now Open to the Public

LANCASTER House, which is held on lease from the Commissioners of Crown Lands by the Ministry of Works, was badly damaged during the war. It has recently been restored and redecorated by the Ministry of Works.

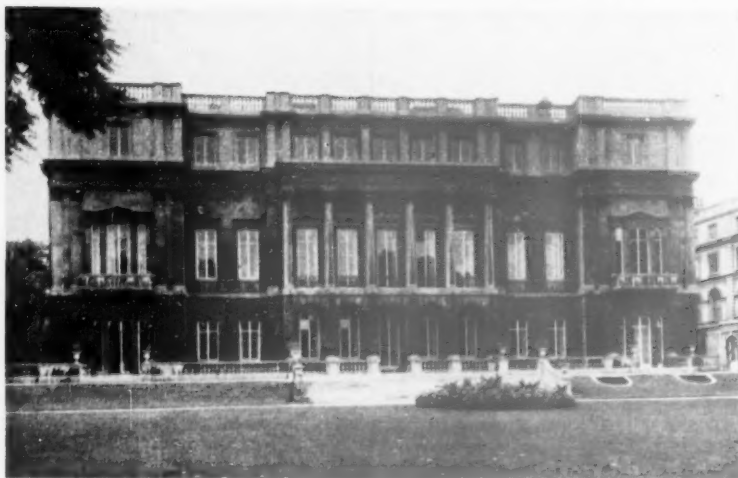
The Ministry of Works announces that the State Apartments at Lancaster House are now open to the public from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays, until the end of September. If public interest warrants it, Lancaster House will remain open after the end of September at the same times, and also on Bank Holidays. It may be closed, however, at short notice, if it is required for a Government function.

The price of admission will be 1s (children up to 14 years of age, 6d). Parties of from eleven to twenty will be admitted for 10s and parties of twenty and over will be charged at the rate of 6d per person. Holders of the Ministry of Works Ancient Monuments season ticket will be admitted free on producing the season ticket.

The State Apartments which will be on view to the public include the Long Gallery, where Sir Winston Churchill entertained Her Majesty the Queen to a banquet on the occasion of her Coronation, the State Drawing Room, the Music Room and the Grand Staircase.

The north-west wing of Lancaster House had been destroyed by a bomb in the winter of 1940/41, and restoration was long overdue. This was begun in 1950. The house has been repaired and redecorated to its former splendour, and the Ministry of Works took the opportunity to renew the electric wiring which was dangerous, to install concealed amplifying facilities indispensable for modern international conferences and to replace the heating system, which was unsightly and uneconomical, with modern concealed heating.

The wall and ceiling paintings, including one by Guercino, have been restored by the Ministry's artists. The furniture has been refurbished (worn carpets and draperies have been replaced) in the style of the period of the building itself, about 1830.



As a result of this work Lancaster House has been transformed into one of the most magnificent period houses in London and is now fit in every way to house the most important Government receptions and conferences in a manner becoming to the nation.

The cost of rebuilding the north-west wing, of repairing and redecorating the house, and of replacing the electrical wiring and heating installations, was £140,000.

The General Contractors were Messrs. Ashby and Horner, Ltd.

Redecoration

The principal rooms on the ground and first floors are heavily ornamented in gilded carton pierre. Damaged carton pierre has been repaired and missing portions renewed. All such repairs have been regilded, and gilding throughout has been cleaned, touched up or renewed according to condition.

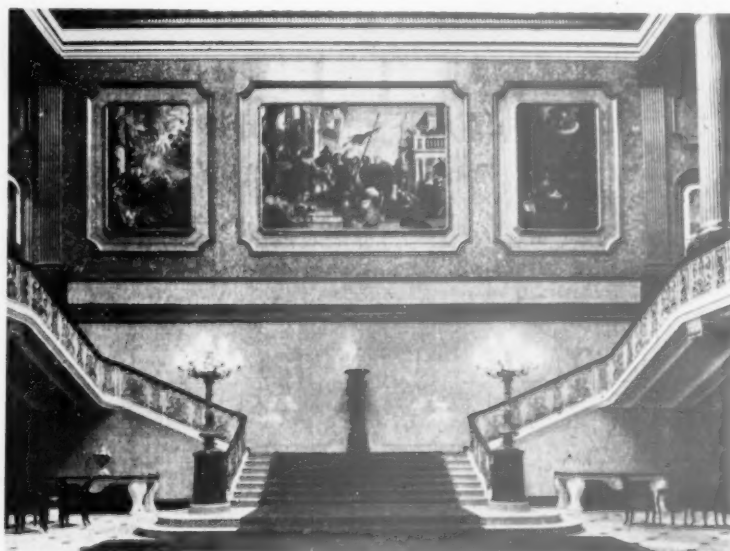
For the sake of economy a certain amount of gold paint was used in the minor rooms. In the principal rooms the ceilings, walls and joinery have been repainted in a specially mixed eggshell enamel of white broken with umber. On the ground floor the Ante Rooms, the Gold Room and the Library walls are hung with specially woven cotton damask replacing the silk damask in these rooms which was badly worn and faded. The damask lining in the State Dining Room and the Green Room has been dry-cleaned.

In two rooms on the ground floor the walls are covered with a specially made wallpaper. This was produced from blocks which were made and first used at the time when Lancaster House was built.

The Entrance Vestibule is decorated in a specially mixed shade of pink-grey with white in the four niches.

The main Staircase Hall is faced in

THE MAIN STAIRCASE HALL.



scagliola. This has been repaired where damaged, and cleaned and polished throughout. The huge lantern light over the main staircase, which was badly damaged, has been restored. It weighs 80 tons and measures 45ft x 38ft x 10ft. Certain other lanterns, such as an external standard designed by Wyatt, damaged or destroyed by bombing, have been replaced by exact copies.

Many of the existing lighting fittings have been adapted to obtain improved lighting effects. New fittings have been specially made where appropriate types were not available.

There are many fine fireplaces in the building. Most of them are of marble with applied ornament and figures in lacquered brass. All have been repaired, cleaned and the brasswork relacquered.

Special ornamental hinges were made for hanging the large doors which separate the principal rooms. These doors had been removed in 1913 and have now been brought from store, repaired and rehung.

Modernization of Services

The old heating system was inefficient and unsightly. The radiators have been replaced by convectors concealed behind the panelling. All pipework is now hidden.

The electrical wiring had deteriorated and was in a dangerous condition. The whole building has been rewired and improvements have been made in the lighting system. Floodlighting has been introduced in the staircase hall and in the Great Gallery.

A new electric call bell system has been installed. A new internal telephone exchange has been formed on the second floor and points provided for instruments throughout the building. Provision has been made for translation equipment used in international conferences; also for recording, relaying and broadcasting speeches when required.

A new fire alarm system has been installed and extra fire mains and hose reels provided.

All wiring for all services is now concealed in walls, floors or ducts.

A new service lift has been installed. It links the wine cellars in the basement with the kitchen on ground floor and service room on first floor.

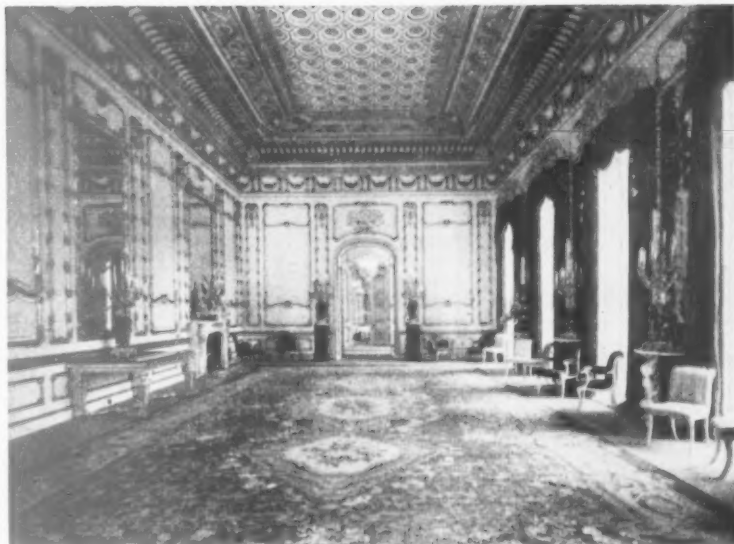
Provision has been made for a new passenger lift to replace the existing one, which is worn out. A new motor room has been built on the roof.

* * *

TOP PICTURE : THE STATE DRAWING ROOM, LOOKING TOWARDS THE GREAT GALLERY.

MIDDLE PICTURE : THE GREEN ROOM.

BOTTOM PICTURE : THE GREAT GALLERY.





New Headquarters Building for NATO, now nearing completion. It is at Kolsås, about six miles from Oslo

The Silver Jubilee Building Exhibition

WITH the Duke of Edinburgh as Patron, the Building Trades Exhibition will celebrate its Silver Jubilee this year at Olympia. By the time the doors are opened on November 18, the three great Halls at Olympia will contain nearly 600 stands which will provide the largest and most representative display of its kind ever seen in this country. Never before has the building industry and its allied trades been able to show the world such a complete exhibition of British skill and craftsmanship.

The Exhibition will be open each day—except Sundays—from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. until December 2.

The Building Exhibition was founded in 1895 by the late Mr. H. Greville Montgomery and his brother H. C. ("Stow") Montgomery, who was responsible for the Exhibition's close collaboration with the Royal Institute of British Architects. Since 1895 the President of the R.I.B.A. has been President of the Exhibition. In more recent times the organization has been the responsibility of Mr. H. Greville Montgomery's son, Mr. Hugh Montgomery, whose sudden and untimely death soon after the 1951 exhibition was such a sad shock to the trade. For many years Mr. Montgomery had been helped in his task by his very able wife, and it is she who has undertaken the responsibility of organizing the Silver Jubilee Exhibition. She has had the assistance of her son, Bryan, who has gained practical experience of the building trade during the past year while working with one of the leading firms of contractors.

Mrs. Montgomery is maintaining the traditions of the Building Exhibition by including several features of interest to the majority of architects,

builders, contractors and local authorities.

In addition she has set out to encourage export by inviting more overseas buyers than ever. Steps have been taken to ensure that details of the Exhibition shall be known in every country and, as a result of these efforts, it is learned that already parties are being arranged by air lines and overseas trade journals to visit Olympia during the show.

At Olympia a reception room will be available to all visitors where, throughout the exhibition, representatives of the Commercial Relations Branch of the Board of Trade will be present to assist prospective buyers from overseas.

Special Features

Prefabrication and prestressed concrete will provide the two main features of the exhibition.

Prefabricated structures will be grouped in the Empire Hall. A number of new systems suitable for houses, schools or factories will be shown for the first time.

Although a prefabricated system was shown at the Building Exhibition as long ago as 1899, the recent astonishing development of this technique will be much in evidence at Olympia this year. It is significant that £7,000,000 worth of prefabricated buildings have found their way to the export markets of the world since the last exhibition two years ago.

To-day manufacturers are concentrating considerable effort to reduce the weight of standard parts and are also making special packing arrangements to save freight costs. Insect-resisting materials are being used in some systems and great attention is being paid to the problems provided by extremes of temperature.

Not all the prefabricated buildings on show, however, will have been designed for the export markets. In many instances the needs of local authorities in this country have been given priority attention.

Prestressed Concrete

As in the past, Mrs. Montgomery has arranged for a prominent display covering the development of a basic material essential to modern building requirements. This year it is prestressed concrete. Organized by the Prestressed Concrete Development Group, all known methods of prestressing will be demonstrated.

General Exhibits

Every type of machinery and plant used in the building industry will find a place in the exhibition. Many manufacturers will show new or redesigned plant and tools to assist production. Greater speed of machining is achieved while the need for skilled operatives is reduced to a minimum. At the same time the convenience of the operator has been carefully studied.

Woodworking machinery is an important case in point and the exhibits will range from the largest equipment for a complete sawmill to small hand-powered tools.

In addition to the exhibits of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Building Research Station, plant and equipment developed as the result of close co-operation with those organizations will be displayed by a number of leading manufacturers.

The Ministry of Works, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and H.M. Stationery Office are among the Government Departments giving their closest support.

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Consult the Technical Sales and Service Department at St. Helens, Lancs, or Selwyn House, Cleveland Row, St. James's, S.W.1. Telephones: St. Helens 4001; Whitehall 5672-6. Supplies are available through the usual trade channels. "INSULIGHT" is the British registered trade mark of Pilkington Brothers Ltd.

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Not such a very common requirement, all by itself. As a rule, there are other important factors to be borne in mind; and with "Asbestolux" it is often possible to cover them completely, as well as the need for thermal insulation. "Asbestolux" is incombustible, for example, and never deteriorates. It is highly resistant to acids, steam, humidity, rot, fungi and insects. It is light and exceptionally easy to work; it can be nailed without cracking; it stands up well to

handling; and it will not swell or twist. This combination of properties springs, partly, from the type of asbestos used — the uniquely long-fibred Amosite, from the Cape Asbestos Co. Ltd's own mines — which gives it an open cellular structure otherwise impossible to achieve. Another reason is the special high-pressure steam-curing process to which it is subjected. "Asbestolux" is, in fact, worth knowing all about. May we send you details?

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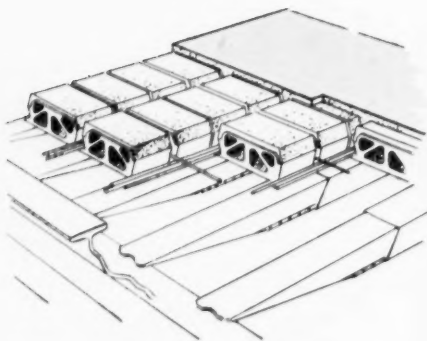
INSULATION

BOARD

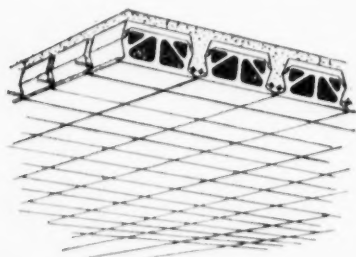
THE CAPE ASBESTOS COMPANY LIMITED

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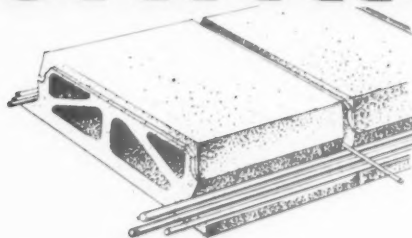
Showing Two-way Reinforcement and Hollow Concrete Blocks laid on Trianco Telescopic Centers.



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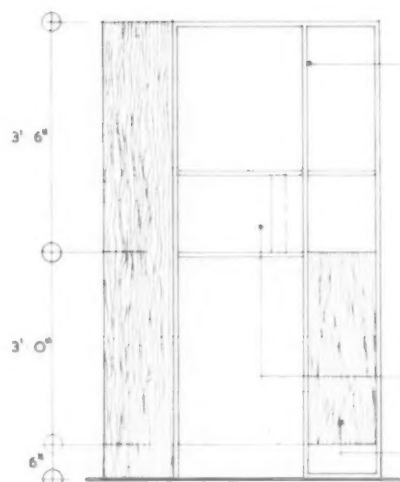
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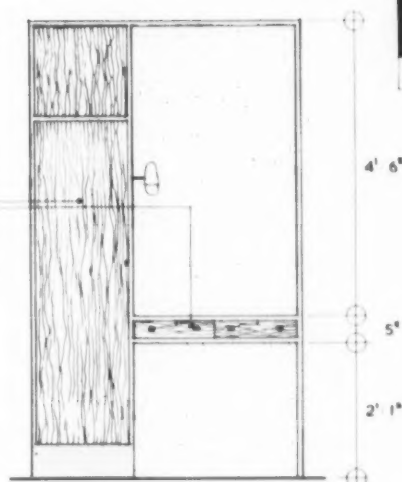
ELEVATION C

METAL FRAME OF $\frac{3}{4}$ " \times $\frac{3}{4}$ " M.S. BAR BRAZED AT JOINTS AND ENAMELLED WHITE

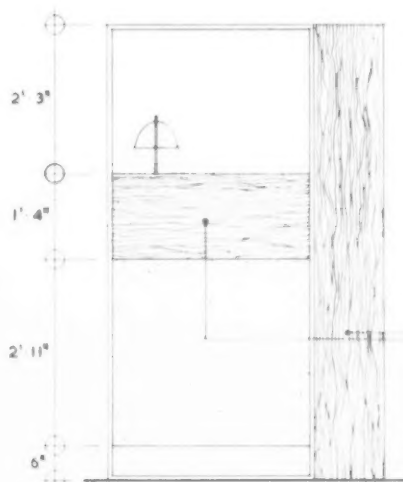
DOORS AND DRAWERS FITTED WITH 2-LEVER CABINET LOCK WITH BRASS THREAD ESCUTCHEON TO FACE

PLASTIC SLIDING DOORS

$\frac{3}{4}$ " POLISHED VENEERED PANELS



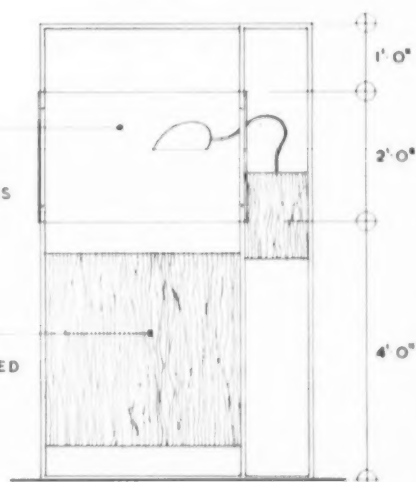
ELEVATION D



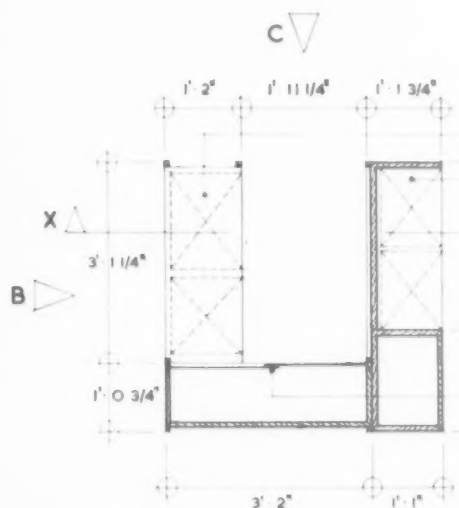
ELEVATION A

$\frac{1}{4}$ " POLISHED PLATE GLASS PANEL FIXED TO METAL FRAME WITH CHROME DOME HEAD SCREWS $\frac{1}{2}$ " CLEAR OF FRAME WITH SPACING DOWELS

$\frac{3}{4}$ " POLISHED VENEERED PANELS SCREWED TO FRAME IN CONCEALED POSITIONS



ELEVATION B



PLAN

SCALE: $\frac{3}{8}$ " = 1' 0"

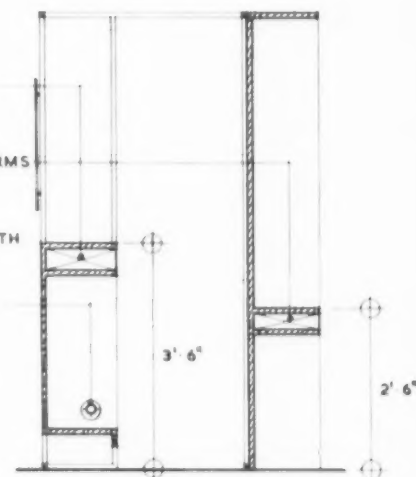
CASH DRAWERS

DRAWER FOR CUSTOMER'S FORMS

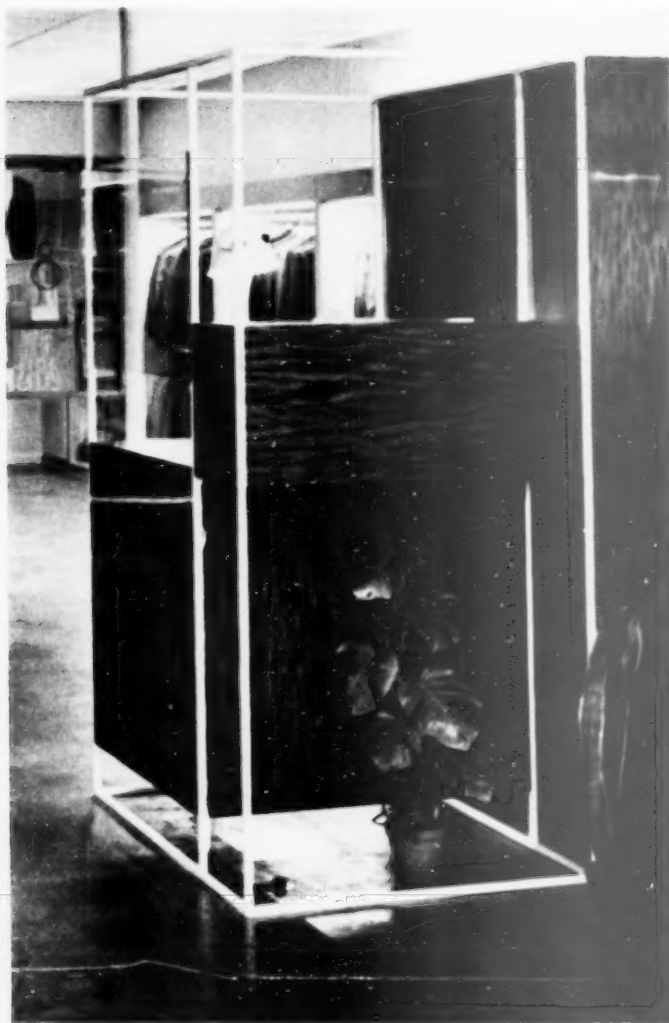
$\frac{1}{4}$ " DIAM. M.S. FOOT RAIL WITH FLANGED END PLATES

SCREWED TO FLANK PANELS

PLASTIC SLIDING PANELS



SECTION X-X



CASH DESK

ARCHITECTS: C. J. EPRIL & ASSOCIATES

Project for the National Institute of Economic Housing, Montevideo, Uruguay

WHEN the government of Uruguay decided to ameliorate their own housing condition by importing preformed houses they approached the problem with unusual practicality. A research team was formed which toured Europe investigating the many types and forms of exportable housing and, when the final decision was made, they sent their chief architect over to mould their own ideas of planning to the system of construction designed and used by the firm of their choice.

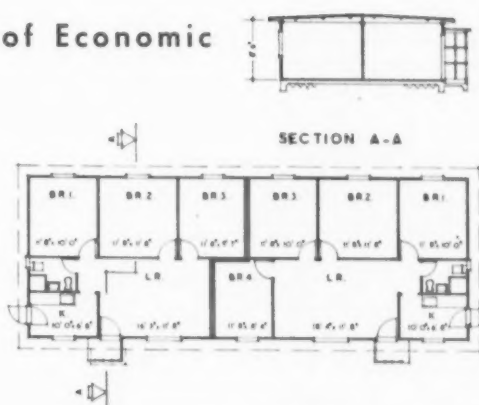
This willingness on the part of the buyers to co-operate in an economic approach is rare indeed. How often a well-designed system of prefabrication or construction is shown in a poor light simply because the buyer insists on the strict compliance with a preconceived plan designed irrespective of the dictates of structural economy.

Uni-Seco, Ltd., of 11, Upper Brook Street, W.1, who are supplying a preliminary order of 200 houses to the National Institute of Economic Housing, Uruguay, have designed the houses in accordance with the plans and general specification of the Institute's architect. A single block comprising one three- and one four-bedroom house has been erected off Montague Square as a trial run before starting the contract.

The houses, which are exported complete with prefabricated plumbing sets and electrical installations, provide the following accommodation:—

	3-Bedroom House	4-Bedroom House
	Square Feet	Square Feet
Living Room ...	198.77	222.89
Kitchen ...	63.89	63.89
Bathroom ...	33.37	33.37
Bedroom No. 1 ...	113.04	113.04
Bedroom No. 2 ...	132.25	132.25
Bedroom No. 3 ...	108.21	113.04
Bedroom No. 4 ...	—	91.70
TOTALS ...	649.53	770.18

TOTAL AREA of each block : 1,419.71 sq. ft.
Height of floor to ceiling (at eaves) : 8ft 6in.
Nett weight, per semi-detached block : 21½ tons.
Shipping Capacity : 36 shipping tons.



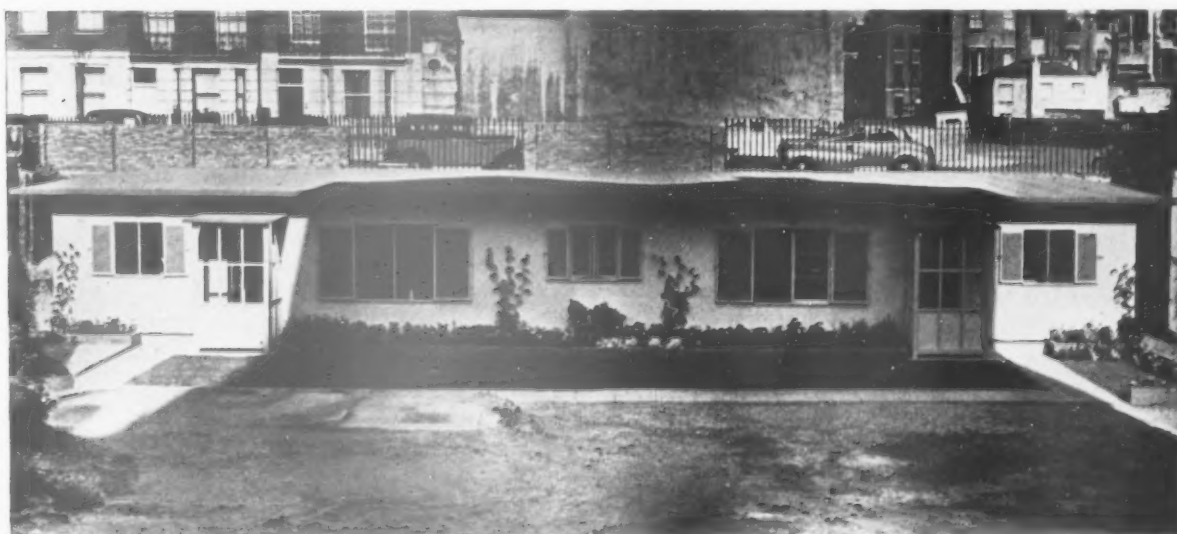
Plan of the demonstration block and key section.
Scale : 1in = 24ft.

The Seco System of Construction, which is a completely dry method of building capable of being carried out by semi-skilled labour under supervision, is based on the use of the Seco wall and roof panels. This panel, which is 1½in thick, consists of a monolithic block of wood wool cement insulating core integrally bonded during manufacture to flexi-asbestos sheets which form the wall surfaces. The monolithic construction provides a structural unit of great strength and excellent impact resistance, with a thermal insulation value of U : 0.29.

The wall, under-window and lintel panels are all of a size and weight which permit them to be easily transported, handled and erected without mechanical aids.

All door and window frames are edged in a similar manner to the wall panels, thus enabling them all to be joined together by the same method. Joints are effected by means of tongued timber junction posts which engage with corresponding grooves in the edges of the panels. When in position, the posts and panels are tish-screwed together and the posts covered by flexi-asbestos cover strips with chamfered edges. The posts are also grooved on their faces to accommodate electrical cable behind the cover strips.

All windows are constructed of softwood, and, with the exception of that to the bathroom, are of the casement



The entrance elevation of the demonstration block

type, opening inwards, and are fitted with outward-opening louvred shutters. The bathroom window has an inward opening top vent and is protected on the outside by steel bars.

External doors are of softwood and conform to B.S.S., with three lay panels. The kitchen door is also fitted with an external fly screen. Internal doors throughout are flush with hardboard faces. Permanent ventilation is provided in all rooms by metal louvred vents set into the lintels above the windows.

The roof consists of Seco roof panels, screwed down to a framework of timber joists and cross-ties. The joists are tapered to a slight fall and rest on a timber capping member surmounting all walls and partitions. The roof deck thus formed is covered with self-finished two-ply roofing felt, applied after the joints between roof panels have been sealed and covered with narrow strips of felt. At eaves and gables the joists or ties project as sprockets to give a 2ft overhang to the roof and are trimmed all round by a timber eaves and gable fascia board.

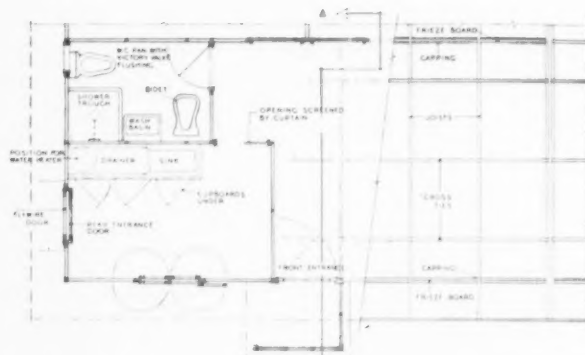
The houses are designed for erection on concrete rafts, the walls and partitions sitting on hardwood sole plates which are bolted down to the concrete. With the exception of the bathroom, the floor finish throughout consists of thermo-plastic tiles laid on a screed. The bathroom floor and shower trough are finished with *in situ* terrazzo, laid to a slight fall towards the shower trough, which is set into the concrete raft. Timber skirtings are applied to the bases of all walls and partitions.

The houses are plumbed off the rising main, using copper tubing. A shower, lavatory basin, bidet, W.C. and sink are supplied in each house.

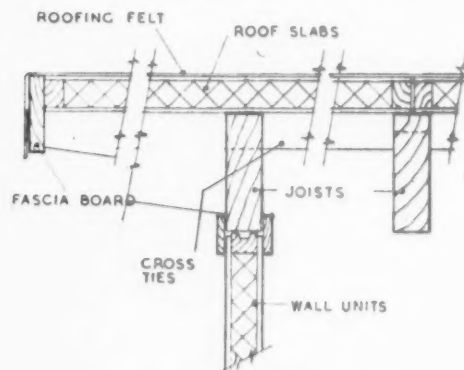
The electrical system is carried out in tough rubber cable and is supplied complete with distribution box, fuses, switches and outlets. Each room has a light point in the ceiling and a 13-amp. plug at skirting level. Provision is made in the kitchen for an immersion heater, to be fitted locally, for hot water supply.

All unexposed softwood is treated by dipping in "Cuprinol," whilst all joinery is supplied knotted and primed. Secomastic is used throughout for the sealing of external joints. Asbestos surfaces are treated externally with two coats of liquid stone paint and internally with two coats of water paint over an alkali-primer. Timber and joinery, both externally and internally, are knotted, primed, stopped and painted with two coats of oil paint.

The Board of Uni-Seco, Ltd., invite fellow members of the Modular Society and their friends to visit the pair of houses erected on the bombed site at the north-western corner of Montagu Square, London, W.1, at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, September 11. The houses are made from components designed on a 5in module, and members of the Architectural Staff will be in attendance to give short talks on design of small buildings using a small module. Montagu Square is a few minutes walk North from Marble Arch.



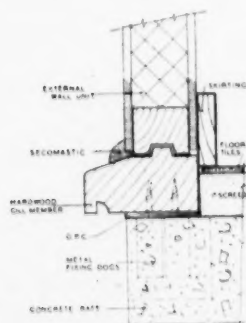
Kitchen, bathroom and part roof plan.



Eaves detail: One Eighth Full Size.

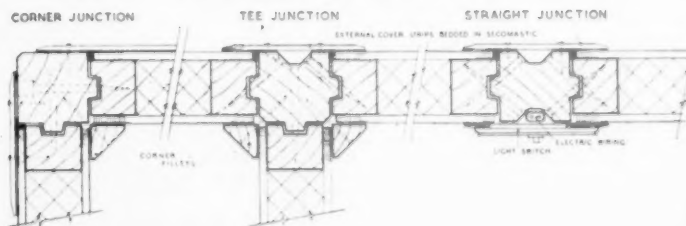


Porch detail

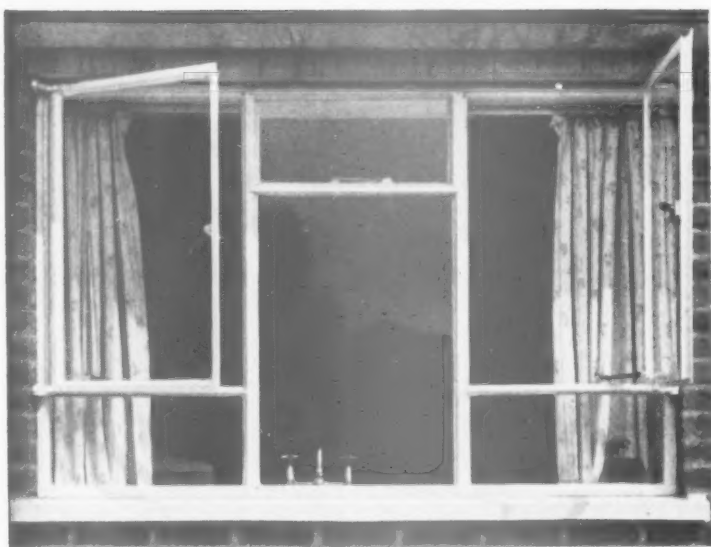


Left: Wall fixing to concrete raft.

Right: Typical panel junction details. Scale: Quarter Full Size.



CRITTALL WINDOWS



*many
architects prefer
"ZN" types*

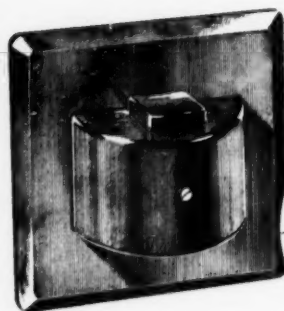
In this new range of standard windows the height remains unaltered but the unit width has been increased from 1' 8" to 2' 0". With less brickwork and more daylight, the range is more in keeping with contemporary architectural design.

"ZN" types with hot-dip galvanized rustproof finish are now readily available.

THE CRITTALL MANUFACTURING CO. LTD, BRAINTREE

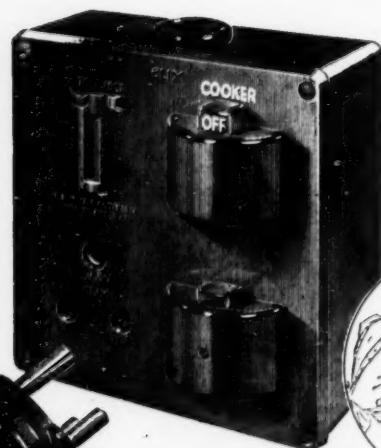
SWITCHING

around the house



For every switch position there's a matching Surrey switch. Efficient, distinctive switches with the unique sliding bar action to give that touch of quality to your next electrical installation.

5 amp. and 15 amp. switches with specially designed microbreak action, silver contacts, moulded cover and specially moulded switch-plates and mounting blocks.

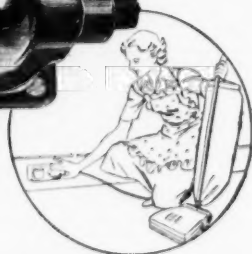
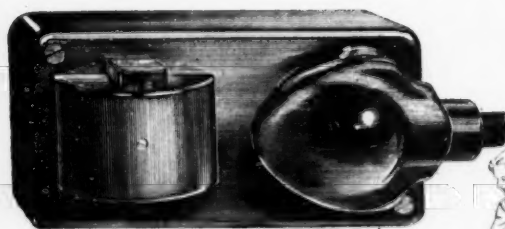


Cooker control unit comprising two Surrey type switches, a Clix shuttered socket outlet and a unique fuse unit with a special holder. This unit is also available with a socket to receive a 13 amp. BS 1363 fused plug.



5 amp. and 15 amp. switch socket outlets combining the high quality Surrey switch with a Clix shuttered socket. Can be made right handed or left handed at will and the flexible cord cannot become jammed against the floor even when mounted at floor level.

May we send you a catalogue and a sample switch?



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As with all Clix products, Surrey switches are now marketed by Ediswan, thus providing a complete Ediswan electrical service.

THE EDISON SWAN ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED
155 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2 and Branches
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Stockton Test

OLD domestic property presents its owners with many problems whether it is occupied by the owner or leased to tenants. These problems become most acute, however, for the small houses let to tenants of the lower income group many years ago at low rentals which can be changed little, if at all, owing to the operation of the Rent Restriction Act. Costs of repairs and maintenance have risen out of all proportion to the permitted increases in rent, with the result that no margins are available for major reconstruction to meet the changes necessary to bring these older properties up to the standards now considered to be essential minima.

It seems that very few owners of these small properties let on weekly tenancies have made proper provision for the return of capital to replace the buildings at the end of a reasonable life or even to modernize them from time to time. Omission to make provision for capital replacement appears often to have been due to a desire to take out of property as much as possible without bothering about the future or realizing that property deteriorates.

Normal maintenance in the form of regular and proper repairs and redecoration of property is essential to keep up the fabric of the investment but experience shows that with all classes of property this is in time an insufficient measure as the buildings either fail because the structure has reached the limit of the life of its component materials, which is a very long period with adequate maintenance, or the arrangement of the accommodation and equipment is no longer suitable for modern needs. The latter condition necessitates a major operation involving a considerable cost which can only be met if a capital reserve has been built up or the property owners are willing to invest more capital.

For many years past, owing to rent control, any provision planned earlier for capital replacement has, in most instances, even with well-managed properties, been swallowed up by the increased costs of normal maintenance, thus the cost of most modernizing schemes are likely to have to be met with new capital.

To meet the situation of modernizing existing housing properties provisions were made in the Housing Act 1949, but it seems that only very few property owners are willing to take advantage of these provisions owing to the high cost of borrowing the necessary money, which reduces the return on the total investment to so small a sum that the permitted increase of rental is insufficient to make the proposition sufficiently attractive.

Local Authorities, however, are somewhat better placed and are officially encouraged to purchase old property suitable for limited recon-

struction, but again few Authorities appear to have taken any advantage of the provisions. The Stockton scheme, which has now become well known, was carried out by a private organization, Allied Ironfounders, Ltd., as a practical demonstration to both private and official property owners of what can be achieved in the rehabilitation of a group of sub-standard houses and the extent of the advantage to the landlord, the tenant, the Local Authority and the nation.

The experiment, from the report, appears to have been to the advantage of everybody, with the possible exception of the landlord to whom the financial inducement seems unlikely to encourage the general use of the facilities available unless some change is made in the permitted amount of rental increase now limited to 6 per cent of the owner's expenditure, which is half the total cost, since the Local Authority bears the other half. From the tenant's angle there is an increase in rent, but this does not bring his weekly outlay anywhere near that needed for a new Council house. A part of the increased outlay should be offset by the greater efficiency of the new equipment, such as cookers, and heating, and also by greatly improved general comfort of the houses.

Although the reconstruction of this type of house improves them generally, it is doubtful that in most instances they could be brought up to the standard of a new house; in the case of Stockton the Sanitary Inspector has reported that while the houses are not up to current standards they provide at least the minimum amenities expected to-day. From the Local Authority point of view such reconstructions add slightly to the rateable value, but they have, however, to find half the cost; nonetheless, the Authority is able to provide a house with reasonable modern conveniences at a small cost compared with that of a new house, and also it does not have to acquire land or build new roads.

It is very obvious from this experiment that it would be advantageous if there could be a very large increase in the reconstruction of houses in the manner adopted in the experiment, especially in regard to the modernization of cooking, heating and sanitary equipment and the installation of running water. It would seem, therefore, that more encouragement should be given to property owners whether private landlords or Public Authorities; such encouragement only appears possible if better financial inducements are forthcoming. These inducements, it would seem, must take the form of permitting a greater increase in rent so that those who need to borrow the money to reconstruct can do so and still have some return after paying for the increased maintenance during the period of repayment of the loan. No doubt care would have to be taken to ensure

that the inducement is not such that the greedy owners are too much assisted at the expense of the tenants. It is generally agreed that a re-examination of the Rent Restriction Act is long overdue as landlords must be allowed an adequate return on their capital after paying for proper upkeep of the property, but there should also be some insistence that if they receive an adequate return on their investment the property cannot be expected to last in a usable condition with normal repairs only for ever and therefore they must, perhaps compulsorily, make provision to reconstruct and re-equip every, say, 30 years and rebuild after, say, 80 years if by that time the property is no longer in line with current housing standards.

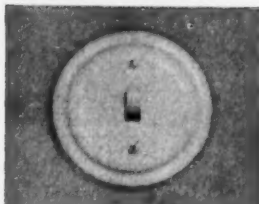
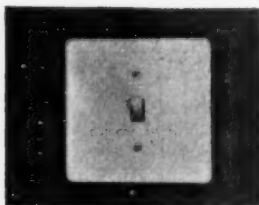
Allied Ironfounders, Ltd., are to be congratulated for the time, trouble and energy expended and for financing this test. It should not be looked at only as some good advertising, but as a real contribution to knowledge by demonstrating in a practical manner precisely what is involved in taking advantage of these provisions, together with the advantages to all those involved. The experiment clearly shows why so few similar schemes have been carried out in spite of the long time that the facilities have been available. I gather copies of the report are available to those interested from Allied Ironfounders, Ltd., without charge.

The reading of this report brings to my mind once again another important but politically controversial point, namely, the extent to which housing should be subsidized. While I am sure it is generally agreed to be a duty to provide housing for the poorer members of the community, I can see no valid reason why those who can afford to pay an economic rent should not be expected to pay it and thus reduce the rates and national taxes which in their turn react on everybody's cost of living. It seems that all political parties are frightened that they would lose votes if they were to introduce an alternative system, as these seem to imply the operation of a means test for those who need reduced rents. Surely the right procedure would be to fix an economic rent for each dwelling, subject perhaps to modifications for flats or other exceptionally costly buildings, and expect these to be paid, but also to say to those who maintain they cannot afford such a high proportion of their income after tax deductions, that they could be given relief to keep the rent below an agreed percentage of the net income on application to the Local Authority. There are many instances of subsidized houses being occupied by tenants who, especially those with working wives, have a combined income eight or even ten times the combined rent and rates, whereas there are many others who cannot obtain subsidized houses, although they subsidize them, who are having to pay up to 30 per cent of their income, often for much less good accommodation.

DUTCH UNCLE

MOSAICS

SERVICES ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES B5 28



The "NEARFLUSH" and "REALFLUSH," switched companion models to the "SUFLUSH" range, are made by Falk, Stadelman & Co. Ltd., 91 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.1. They have been specially constructed to save labour costs in installation.

The "NEARFLUSH" switch is a shallow type surface switch $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, excluding dolly, which dispenses with a block or patress. It has four knockouts for back entry for sunk wiring, and two for top or bottom entry surface wiring. Available in 1- and 2-gang 1- and 2-way brown and white, AC only.

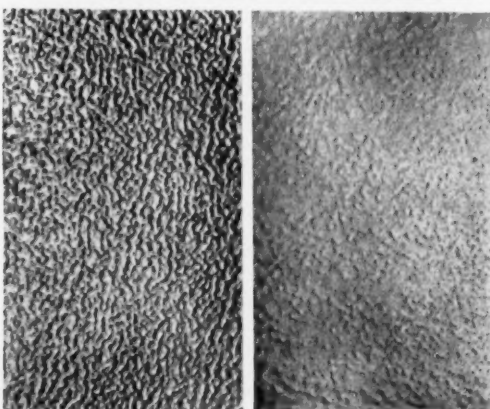
The "Realflush" houses a standard plate to B.S. 1299 dimensions, but an ingenious method of grid fixing enables only two screws to show on the outside of the plate, which is perfectly plain. Fixing slots allow for variation for badly placed boxes in both the 1- and 2-gang. Available in 1- and 2-gang 1- and 2-way brown and white, AC only.



STRUCTURES JOINTING A5 3

Thawpit Ltd., of Woodstock Grove, Shepherds Bush, W.12, are producing this easily applied mastic jointing compound called Thawseal.

Designed to weather-strip windows, caulk sinks and baths, etc., it is a non-hardening compound which can be removed and replaced without chipping or cracking, can be painted over and also can be placed in position without tools. A conveniently sized piece can be taken off the strip by tearing along the indentations.



STRUCTURE FACING A9 3

Embossed Aluminium sheet by the British Aluminium Co. Ltd., Norfolk House, St. James's Square, S.W.1. It is supplied either flat or corrugated in the two patterns shown, called light and heavy stucco. Both patterns are available in commercial purity (99%) aluminium and B.A. 60 alloy, in gauges from 24 S.W.9 to 18 or 16 S.W.9, in both soft and half-hard tempers before embossing, the final temper is somewhat harder due to the effect of the embossing.

Maximum sizes are 8ft by 3ft and 8ft by 4ft, depending on the nature of the material used.

Rigid corrugated sheet is also available with one standard stucco finish in all three profiles—3in pitch, mansard, and trough section.



FITTINGS LIGHTING B1 70

Crompton Parkinson Ltd., Crompton House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, have recently introduced a new Crompton AQ2531 fluorescent lighting fitting for two 80W tubes. Designed to harmonize with modern interior decoration,

this new fitting has a natural colour "Crinothene" diffuser with metal end plates finished in stoved cream enamel.

The fitting is suitable for close ceiling mounting, as shown in the picture, or for pendant mounting. Designed for easy installation, the only connection required on site is that of the mains lead to a readily accessible terminal box.

All metal work is "Bonderized" and the channel is finished with Crompton "Perma-white" stoved enamel.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

● Production of bricks from slate industry rubble will be launched on a limited commercial scale in the very near future by Scottish Slate Industries, Ltd., at Ballachulish. This development brings to fruition proposals mooted about a year ago for the use of slate waste as a constituent material for bricks for local consumption. Work has been going on steadily towards the perfecting of those original proposals and the company believe that a highly successful composition slate-cement brick will be achieved which will prove acceptable to the authorities.

Machinery has been assembling at Ballachulish to launch the project, and is now nearly completed. It will allow an output, aimed mainly at the local building industry, where limited transport costs will make the slate-cement brick an attractive purchase, as against clay bricks brought from the Central Scotland brickworks, with their higher transport costs. The successful development of this project would assist in the revival of the Scottish slate industry and assist in solving one of the major problems in this field—disposal of slate rubble.

● Northern Aluminium Company Ltd. announce that from August 24, 1953, the address of their Newcastle Area Sales Office will be: Groat House, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1. Telephone: Newcastle 20878/9. Telegrams: Noraluco, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

● A new London showroom for storage equipment has been opened at 36, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, by Stonehouse Steel Equipment, Ltd., of Rofren Works, Hooton, Wirral, a subsidiary of Williams and Williams, Ltd. Equipment on show includes shelving, cupboards and racking—all built from standard pressed steel components—clothes and tool lockers, library shelving, and the Rofren pressed metal toilet cubicle, manufactured by Williams and Williams, which is supplied, painted and ready for immediate erection.

● The Second National Factory Equipment Exhibition will be held at the Royal Horticultural Society's Halls, Westminster, from March 22 to March 26, 1954.

The success of the first Exhibition last year, which was visited by the Duke of Edinburgh, was such that both halls have been booked this year. Eighty per cent of the available space has already been sold.

The Exhibition will provide the right atmosphere to give manufacturers an opportunity of demonstrating their products, and to stimulate the interest of Factory Executives in the most modern equipment used in the following branches of industrial activity:—

(a) Maintenance and layout of works and factories.

(b) The manufacture, lifting, moving, storage and packing of goods.

(c) The welfare and safety of employees.

(d) The keeping of records and maintenance of stores and progress systems.

The Exhibition will be sponsored by *The Factory Manager and Factory Equipment News*. The exhibition Organizer is Mr. J. E. Holdsworth, 117, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and the Press Officer, Mr. Michael Higgins, 8, Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

Anybody requiring further information is asked to get into touch with either of the above as soon as possible.

Notes below give basic data of contracts open under locality and authority which are in bold type. References indicate: (a) type of work, (b) address for application. Where no town is stated in the

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Head of Department of Architecture:
T. E. Scott, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.

DAY SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

THE Northern Polytechnic Diploma in Architecture, which is awarded on the successful completion of the five years' full-time course and subsequent passing of the examination in Professional Practice, qualifies students for exemption from the Final Examination for Associateship of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The Diploma is also accepted by the Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom as a qualification for registration under the Architects (Registration) Acts, 1931-1938.

School year begins 28th September, 1953.
Fees—£28 per annum.
Students under the age of 18 may be admitted free.

EVENING SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.
(Five years' Course recognised by the R.I.B.A. for exemption from the Intermediate Examination.)
New session begins 28th September, 1953.
Fees from 30s. to 70s. per course.

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PART-TIME DAY CLASSES.

A leaflet describing part-time day courses will be sent on application.

ENTRY TO THE SCHOOLS. Intending day students are interviewed by appointment. Intending evening students will be interviewed from 5.30-7.30 p.m. on 21st and 22nd September, or on any subsequent Monday evening at 6.30 o'clock.

Prospectus post free on application.

Telephone North 1686.

CONTRACT • NEWS •

OPEN

BUILDING

BASFORD R.C. (a) 2 houses, Church Hill site, Kimberley; 2 houses, Newthorpe Sewage Works site, Newthorpe; 78 houses, Calverton. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Rock House, Stockhill Lane. (c) 3gns each contract. (e) Sept. 16.

BIRMINGHAM C.C. (a) Public convenience, King George V Playing Fields, Sheldon. (b) General Manager, Parks Department, Civic Centre, Broad Street, 1. (c) 2gns. (e) Sept. 12.

BOURNEMOUTH B.C. (a) (Contract L.A.24A (2nd)) 12 pairs of bungalows, Leybourne Estate and (Contract B.C. 18) 2 blocks of 9 flats, Wick Lane, Broom Close. (b) Borough Architect, (Room 106), Town Hall. (c) 2gns each contract. (e) Sept. 15.

BURY B.C. (a) 6 shops and maisonnettes, Topping Fold housing scheme. (b) Borough Surveyor, Town Hall. (c) 1gn. (e) Sept. 12.

CARDIFF C.C. (a) Main Civil Defence control centre. (b) City Surveyor, City Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) Sept. 16.

CARMARTHENSHIRE C.C. (a) 18 police dwellings, 1 office and 1 garage, Havard Road, Llanelly. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Carmarthen. (d) Sept. 5. (e) Oct. 12.

CARSHALTON U.C. (a) 17 garages at rear of Richland Avenue with site clearance and necessary site works, etc. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Stone Court, The Grove. (c) £2. (e) Sept. 16.

CORNWALL C.C. (a) 8 police houses, 4 garages, road works and services, Henver Road, Newquay. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Truro. (c) 3gns. (d) Sept. 7. (e) Oct. 9.

DURHAM C.C. (a) Nursery school, Throston, Hartlepool. (b) County Architect, Court Lane. (d) Sept. 7.

DURHAM C.C. (a) Shotley Bridge county school. (b) County Architect, Court Lane. (d) Sept. 7.

EIRE-WEXFORD C.C. (a) Alterations and additions at the District Mental Hospital, Enniscorthy. (b) Pdraig Mulcahy, 62, Merrion Square, Dublin. (c) £10. (e) Sept. 19.

EIRE-WICKLOW C.C. (a) Fire station and store, Bray. (b) County Secretary, Council Offices, Courthouse, Wicklow. (c) £5. (e) Sept. 14.

ESSEX C.C. (a) Adaptations at "Huskards," Fryerning, Ingatstone, as proposed hostel for elderly persons (approx. value of contract £6,900). (b) County Architect, County Hall, Chelmsford. (d) Sept. 5.

ETON R.C. (a) Extensions and alterations to Public Cleansing Depot, Colnbrook, Horton, Bucks. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Windsor Road, Slough. (c) Sept. 14.

address it is the same as the locality given in the heading, (c) deposit, (d) last date for application, (e) last date and time for submission of tenders. Full details of contracts marked ★ are given in the advertisement section.

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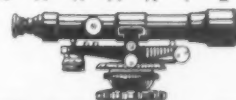
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GATESHEAD B.C. (a) Health centre clinic, Carr Hill Road. (b) Borough Surveyor, Municipal Buildings, Swinburne Street, 8. (c) 5gns. (e) Sept. 15.

HARROW U.C. (a) Reconditioning and alterations to sanitary accommodation, Bridge Schools, Wealdstone, Middx. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Stanmore, Middx. (c) £2 crossed cheque payable to Council. (e) Sept. 17.

HUNTINGDON C.C. (a) First instalment of primary school at Godmanchester. (b) Deputy County Architect, County Buildings. (c) 2gns. (e) Sept. 21.

IPSWICH B.C. (a) 42 houses, Chantry Estate. (b) Borough Engineer, 19, Tower Street. (c) 3gns, cheque. (e) Oct. 15.

KIRKBURTON U.C. (a) 36 houses, Lepton Estate. (b) Clifford Hickson, Messrs. Stocks, Sykes and Hickson, 4, St. Peter's Street, Huddersfield. (d) Sept. 19. (e) Sept. 25.

LINCOLN C.C. (a) New classroom and entrance at Bracebridge Heath County School. (b) County Architect, County Offices, Sleaford. (c) Sept. 30.

LONDON—HORNSEY B.C. (a) (Housing Scheme No. 50) 30 flats in 2 blocks, Sydney Road, N.8, and (Housing Scheme No. 51) 1 block of 6 flats and 1 terrace of 7 houses, Wightman Road, by Fairfax Road, N.8. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall, N.8. (d) Sept. 14. (e) Oct. 5.

MAIDSTONE B.C. (a) Community centre hut for the Foster Clark and Mote Estates. (b) Borough Surveyor, Palace Avenue. (c) Sept. 21.

MANCHESTER C.C. (a) Repairs and alterations to "Lawnhurst," Wilmslow Road. (b) City Architect, Town Hall. (c) 1gn. (e) Sept. 16.

MANCHESTER C.C. (a) Alterations to school meals scullery at Ardwick Secondary Technical School. (b) City Architect, Town Hall. (c) 1gn. (e) Sept. 14.

MANCHESTER C.C. (a) Erection of school meals scullery at Mansfield Street School. (b) City Architect, Town Hall. (c) 1gn. (e) Sept. 11.

MANCHESTER C.C. (a) Alterations to school dining room, Upper Lloyd Street School. (b) City Architect, Town Hall. (c) 1gn. (e) Sept. 14.

MIDHURST R.C. (a) 36 dwellings at Linchmere and 8 dwellings at Elsted. (b) T. Greenfield, "Newstead," Midhurst. (c) 1gn.

N. IRELAND—COUNTY LONDON-DERRY E.C. (a) Building works at Magherafelt New Intermediate School and Ballyrashane New Primary School. (b) Noel Evans Campbell, Whitehall Chambers, Coleraine. (c) 5gns. (e) Sept. 18.

N. IRELAND—STRABANE (CO. TYRONE). (a) 6 additional classrooms, ancillary accommodation and structural alterations to Barrack Street Primary School, Strabane. (b) Messrs. F. M. Corr and W. H. D. McCormick, 7, Ferryquay Street, Derry. (c) 10gns. (e) Sept. 14.

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OLDHAM B.C. (a) Adaptation of the Star Billiard Hall, Greaves Street, for use as Housing Department Offices. (b) Borough Engineer, 75, Union Street. (c) 2gns. (e) Sept. 19.

ST. AUSTELL R.C. (a) 28 houses on the extension to Highfield Avenue, St. Columb Major. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, "Trevarna," 12, Carlyon Road. (c) 3gns. (e) Sept. 22.

SALFORD C.C. (a) 18 flats in 2 blocks, Cumberland Street, Salford, 7. (b) City Engineer's Office, Town Hall, 3. (c) 2gns. (e) Sept. 12.

SALFORD C.C. (a) Police headquarters. (b) Messrs. Bradshaw Gass and Hope, 19, Silverwell Street, Bolton. (c) 5gns. (e) Oct. 3.

WOKINGHAM R.C. (a) 6 bungalows, extension of service road, footpaths, drainage, etc., for extension of the Little Glebe Estate, Sonning. (b) Eric G. V. Hives, 3, Cork Street, Reading. (c) 2gns. (e) Sept. 14.

WORTHING R.C. (a) 11 pairs and 2 blocks of houses, Glebelands Estate, Ferring. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, 15, Mill Road. (c) 2gns. (e) Sept. 21.

MISCELLANEOUS

WEST RIDING C.C. The Council is preparing lists of selected contractors for works in categories as follows: (a) value between £10,000 and £25,000; (b) £25,000 and £50,000; (c) £50,000 and £100,000; (d) value over £100,000, for (1) Building Contractors for major building works, categories (a), (b), (c) and (d); (2) Heating and Ventilating Engineering Contractors for heating, domestic hot water, gas, water and ventilation works, categories (a), (b) and (c); (3) Constructional Engineers and Reinforced Concrete Contractors for provision and fixing of structural steelwork and reinforced concrete in building works of categories (a) and (b); (4) Electrical Installation Contractors for electric lighting, heating and installation works of value exceeding £10,000. Written applications stating category or categories to County Architect, "Bishopgarth," Westfield Road, Wakefield, by September 14, with particulars of similar works carried out, names of three Architects or Engineers as referees and name of applicant's Banker.

PLACED

Notes on contracts placed state locality and authority in bold type (1) type of work, (2) site, (3) name of contractor and address, (4) amount of tender or estimate. † denotes that work may not start pending final acceptance, or obtaining of licence, or modification of tenders, etc.

BIRKENHEAD T.C. (1) 217 houses. (2) Woodchurch Estate. (3) William Thornton and Sons, Ltd., 38, Wellington Road, Liverpool. (4) £273,376.

UXBRIDGE U.D.C. (1) 100 houses. (2) Cowley. (3) E. J. G. Morgan, Oxford Road, New Denham, Bucks. (4) £155,570. Roads: £15,679.

N. IRELAND—TYRONE C.C. (1) Grammar and intermediate schools. (2) Cookstown. (3) Lees and Stewart, Ltd., Queen Street, Magherafelt, N. Ireland. (4) £212,000.



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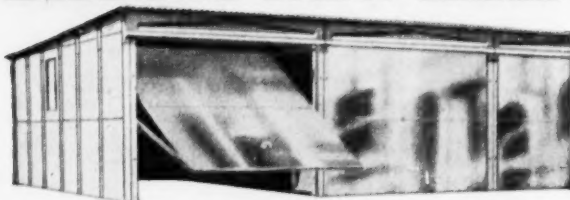
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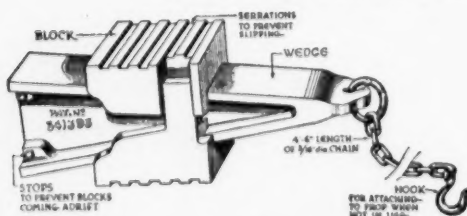


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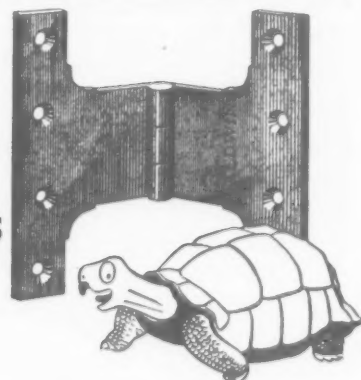
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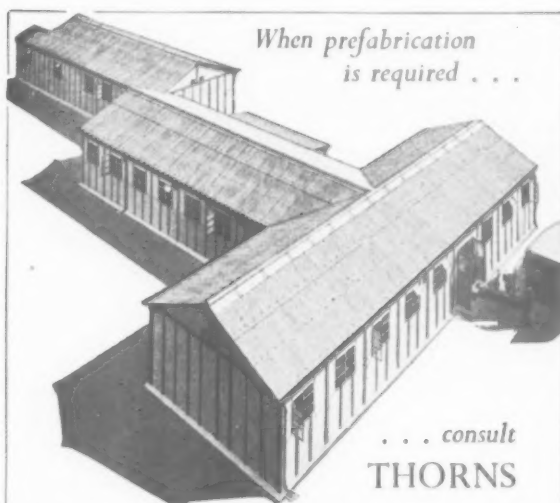
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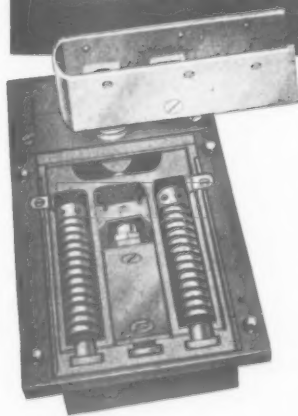
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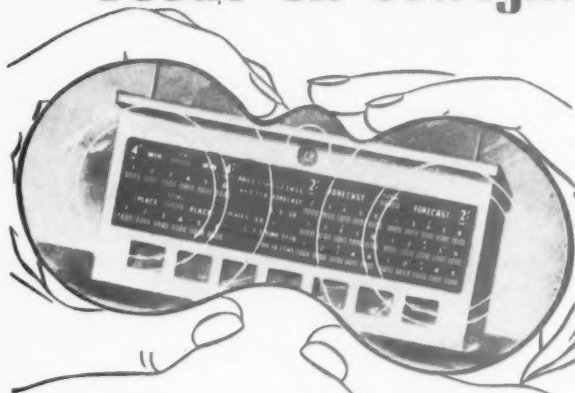
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WALTHAM HOLY CROSS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF CLERK OF WORKS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the temporary appointment of CLERK OF WORKS for Capital Works in connection with the Council's Housing Programme at a weekly wage of £12.

Applicants should be trained craftsmen in the building trade and must have had previous experience as Clerk of Works. The appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side, to the Council's conditions of service and to the successful candidate passing a medical examination. The post may be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act. No housing accommodation can be offered to the successful applicant.

Applications endorsed "Clerk of Works" stating age, present and previous appointments and wages, training and experience, together with the names of three referees should be addressed to the undersigned on or before Friday, 11th September, 1953. Canvassing will disqualify and applicants must disclose whether they are related to any member or senior officer of the Council.

H. J. CHAPMAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Town Hall,
Waltham Abbey,
Essex.

[7283]

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments on the permanent staff:

- (a) SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYORS, salary £760-£835.
 - (b) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR, salary £670-£735.
 - (c) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS, salary £670-£735.
 - (d) SENIOR ASSISTANT HEATING ENGINEER, salary £760-£835.
 - (e) SENIOR ASSISTANT LAND SURVEYORS & VALUERS, salary £710-£785.
- Application forms, to be returned by Saturday, 19th September, obtainable from the County Architect, County Hall, Preston. [7292]

EASTHAMPESTEAD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a qualified ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT in the Engineer and Surveyor's Department of the Council.

The person appointed will be required principally for work in connection with the Council's housing programme, and should be experienced in the design, detailing and supervision of housing contracts. Some knowledge and experience in the checking of measurement of building works would be an advantage.

The appointment would be subject to the National Joint Council's Scheme of Conditions of Service, and the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the salary will be in accordance with Grade V of the A.P.T. Division (£95×£15, £15 and £20-£645 per annum).

Applications endorsed "Architectural Assistant," giving the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference can be made, should reach the undersigned not later than first post on Monday, the 14th September, 1953.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify, and relationship to any member or senior officer of the Council should be disclosed.

D. H. M. SAUNDERS,
Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices,
Bracknell, Berks.

[7295]

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF HUNTINGDON.

APPOINTMENT OF COUNTY ARCHITECT.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons not exceeding 45 years of age, for the vacant position of COUNTY ARCHITECT at a salary on an awarded scale of £1,450, rising subject to satisfactory service by annual increments of £50 to £1,650 p.a. There will be travelling allowance on the official scale.

Candidates must have passed the Associate Membership examination and be Corporate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The person appointed will be required to have had considerable experience in the administration of a County Architects Department and in the design, construction and maintenance of County Buildings, including Schools, Police Stations and Public Health properties.

The position will be subject to the terms of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937 (as amended by the Act of 1953) and the person appointed will be required to pass a medical examination.

The appointment will be terminable by three calendar months notice in writing on either side.

Applications giving the names of three referees and stating age, technical qualifications and details of experience, are required to be submitted so as to reach the undersigned by not later than first post on Monday, 21st September, 1953.

Canvassing in any form will be prejudicial to the applicant.

JOHN KELLY,
Clerk of the County Council.

County Buildings,
Huntingdon,
August, 1953.

[7298]

BOROUGH OF HAVERFORDWEST.

BOROUGH SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (TEMPORARY).

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT at a salary in accordance with Grade IV of the National Scales of Salaries (£555-£600).

Candidates should have experience in Housing and General architectural work and preference will be given to applicants who have passed the Intermediate R.I.B.A. examination.

Forms of Application and further details of the appointment may be obtained from the Borough Surveyor, 9, Victoria Place, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, to whom completed applications must be returned not later than noon on Tuesday, 15th September, 1953.

R. IVOR REES,
Town Clerk.

Council Offices,
9, Victoria Place,
Haverfordwest.

[7301]

COUNTY BOROUGH OF EAST HAM.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Salary £595-£645. (Grade A.P.T.V.)

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Salary £555-£600. (Grade A.P.T.IV.)

SENIOR ENGINEERING ASSISTANT. Salary £670-£735. (Grade A.P.T.VI.)

ENGINEERING ASSISTANT. Salary £595-£645. (Grade A.P.T.V.)

QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary £555-£600. (Grade A.P.T.IV.)

CLERK OF WORKS (Road & Sewer Works) (Temporary). Salary £555-£600. (Grade A.P.T.IV.)

London Weighting is paid in addition. Salaries in excess of the minima may be paid, according to the qualifications and experience of successful candidates.

Subsistence allowances may be paid to persons appointed if unable to obtain suitable housing accommodation.

Further details and form of application (returnable by Monday, 14th September, 1953) obtainable from the Town Clerk, Town Hall, East Ham, E.6. [7304]

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

HACKNEY BOROUGH COUNCIL invite applications for the appointment of ASSISTANT ARCHITECT at a salary in accordance with Grades A.P.T. VII-VIII (£710-£835 p.a.) plus London Weighting Allowance. The commencing salary may be fixed at point above the minimum according to the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate.

Candidates must be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, with good architectural ability and experience in the preparation of designs and specifications for housing schemes and other buildings.

Conditions of appointment and application form obtainable from me upon receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

Applications endorsed "Assistant Architect" returnable not later than first post on 24th September, 1953.

DUDLEY SORRELL,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Hackney, E.8.
27th August, 1953.

[7303]

LECTURES

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A POST-GRADUATE Course consisting of seven lectures will be given on alternate Wednesday evenings during the Winter term—September to December, 1953, in the School of Architecture at the College of Art and Crafts, Margaret Street, Birmingham. All lectures will begin at 6 p.m. in Room No. 9.

Date: Wednesday, 23rd Sept.

Title: Structural Systems, I.
Lecturer: Mr. F. J. Samuely, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Struct.Eng.

Date: Wednesday, 7th Oct.

Title: Structural Systems, II.
Lecturer: Mr. F. J. Samuely, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Struct.Eng.

Date: Wednesday, 21st Oct.

Title: Weathering & Cladding Materials.
Lecturer: Mr. H. J. Eldridge, Building Research Station.

Date: Wednesday, 4th Nov.

Title: The Cladding of Framed Structures.
Lecturer: Mr. E. D. Mills, F.R.I.B.A.

Date: Wednesday, 18th Nov.

Title: Use of Prestressed Concrete in School Construction.
Lecturer: Mr. M. Lee, Dip.Arch.(Birm.), A.R.I.B.A., Min. of Education Architects Department.

Date: Wednesday, 2nd Dec.

Title: Problem of Internal Plumbing & Single-stack Drainage, I.
Lecturer: Mr. H. Golder of Econa, Ltd.

Date: Wednesday, 16th Dec.

Title: Problem of Internal Plumbing & Single-stack Drainage, II.
Lecturer: Mr. H. Golder of Econa, Ltd.

Enrolment will take place in Room 9 before the first lecture.

The fee for the course, which must be paid at time of enrolment, will be £1 11s 6d.

E. L. RUSSELL,
Chief Education Officer. [7297]

COMPETITIONS

COMPETITION IN EDINBURGH

THE Church of Scotland Home Board invites Architects resident in Scotland to submit designs in competition for a CHURCH AND ANCILLARY BUILDINGS for a site at Sighthill, Edinburgh.

There will be five prizes—£750, £450, £300, £200 and £100.

The Assessor will be Professor Robert H. Matthew, C.B.E., M.A., A.R.I.B.A., A.R.I.A.S., Mr. Harry Taylor, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.I.A.S., Architect to the Church of Scotland Home Board, and the Rev. Professor J. G. Riddell, D.D., Convenor of the Church of Scotland National Church Extension Committee.

The closing date for submission of designs is 12 noon, Saturday 30th, January, 1954, and the late date for questions is Thursday 15th October, 1953.

Competition conditions and a plan of the site may be obtained from Rev. Ivan F. Tibbs, M.A., The Church of Scotland Offices, 232, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2, on payment of a deposit of £2 2s, which will be returned on receipt of a bona fide design or on the return of the competition documents at least four weeks before the last day for the submission of designs. [7300]

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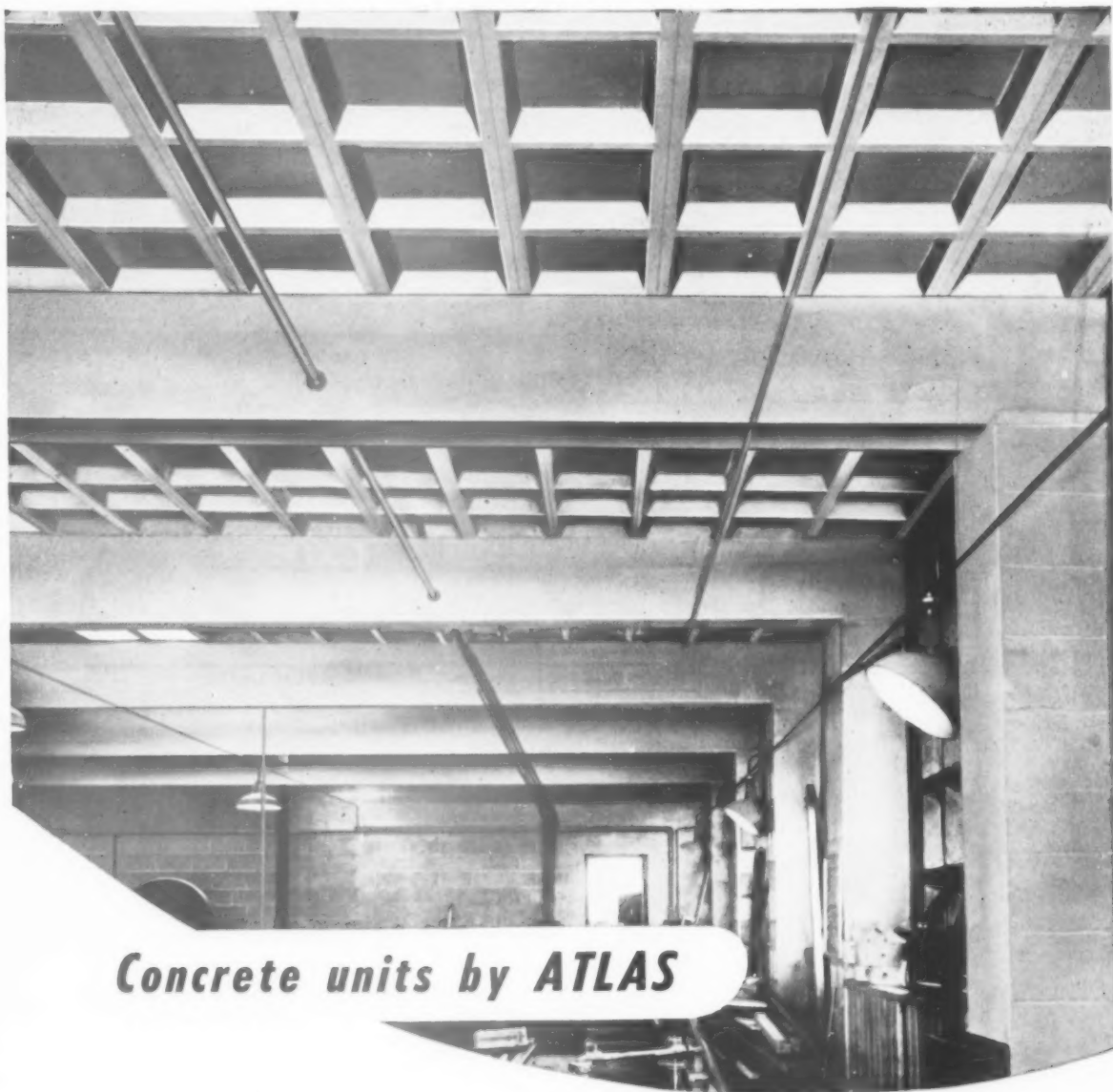
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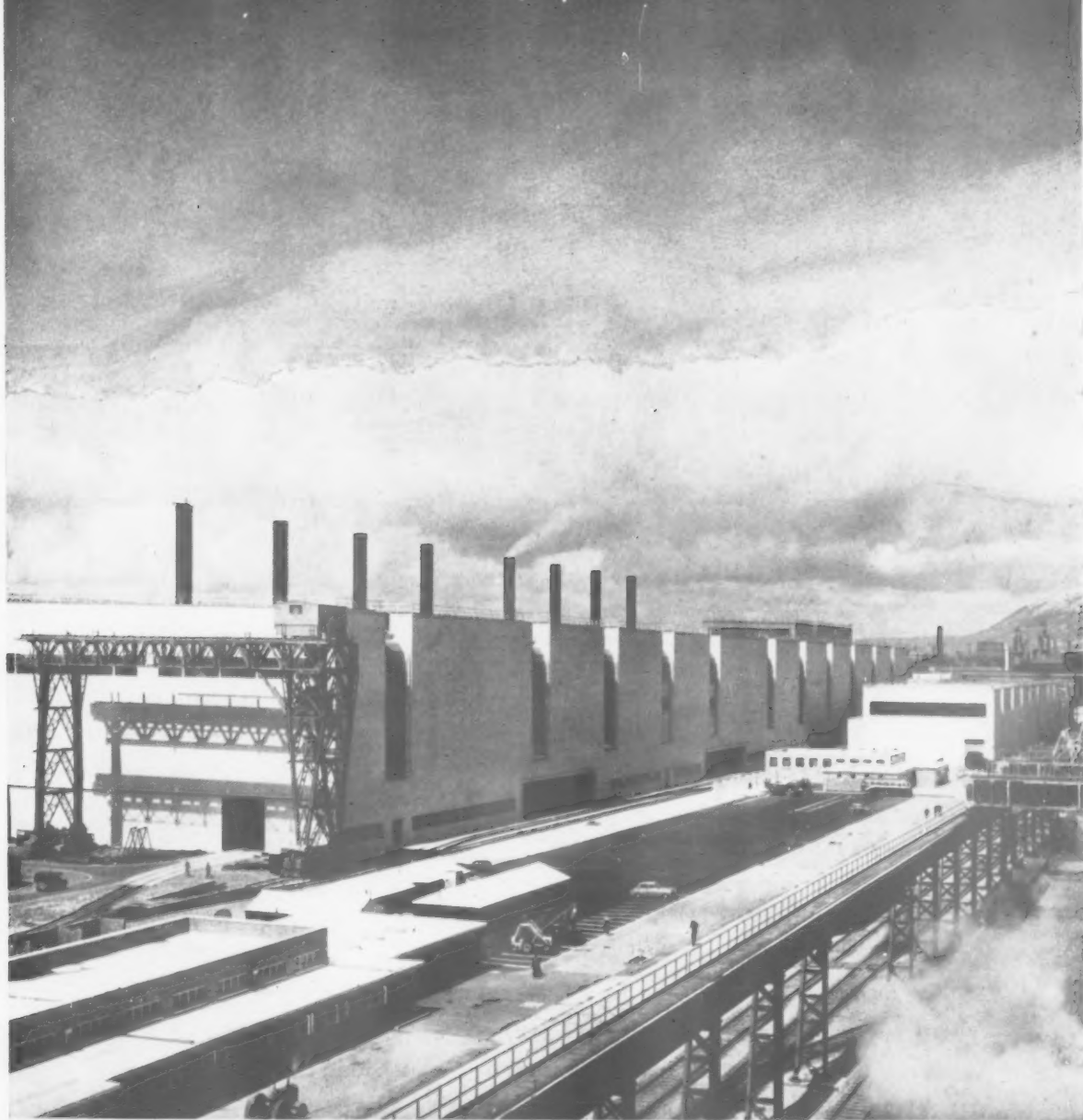
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